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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

BUCHAREST WEEKLY INTERVIEWS DPRK PREMIER ON REUNIFICATION

Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0752 GMT 28 Sep 79 LD

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 28 Sep.—In an interview printed by the Bucharest foreign policy weekly LUMEA in its September 27 issue, the premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea states among other things:

We are proud to have Romania, in the heart of Europe, as our close friend. In the future, too, the Korean people will make every effort for the continuous development of the relations of friendship and collaboration between Korea and Romania. Premier Yi Chong-ok also stresses that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the Korean people and the Romanian people develop and progress continually, being promoted to higher levels by the historic meeting and talks between Presidents Kim Il-song and Nicolae Ceausescu. He also points out that the treaty of friendship and collaboration and the joint declaration—signed by the two heads of state in Bucharest, in May 1975, and Pyongyang, in May 1978, respectively—provide new landmarks to the development of the relations between the two countries.

Referring to aspects of the situation in the Korean Peninsula, Premier Yi Chong-ok states:

"The most important thing about the Korean issue is the liquidation of the foreign immixture and the settlement of the issue of the country's reunification by the Koreans themselves. In approaching this question we start from the fact that there are problems that should be settled between ourselves and South Korea, and between ourselves and the United States.

The general question facing the North and the South, politically, economically and culturally, for the settlement of the Korean issue, in view of settling the Korean issue, should be solved by the Koreans themselves through a dialogue promoting the spirit of understanding and unity of the whole nation. The withdrawal of the American troops from South Korea and the replacement of the armistice agreement by a

peace agreement are questions to be solved between ourselves and the United States. As is known, for this we have opened the way to the dialogue with the United States, as well as with the South Korean authorities.

But the question rather resides in the position adopted as to the dialogue. We want a dialogue for unification but the United States and the South Korean authorities resort to a dialogue pursuing in fact the scission of the nation. The dialogue for unification therefore fails to be achieved. The United States and the South Korean puppets obstinately try schemes to make permanent the scission of Korea and to create 'two Koreas.' Our most important task today is to prevent and baffle the manoeuvres of the home and foreign separatists to create 'two Koreas.'

In speeding up the process of unification, our people receives full support from the R.C.P. and the Romanian Government.

Although many difficulties will arise in the path of the homeland's unification, and it will be a long process, the Korean people, having the support and encouragement of the peace-loving peoples in the world, inclusive of the brother Romanian people, will certainly attain the historic cause of the homeland's unification, inducing the departure of the American troops from South Korea."

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

LITTLE POSSIBILITY FOR POLITICAL HARMONY IN ASSEMBLY CLAIMED

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 79 p 1 SK

[Article by Cho Pyong-pil: "Kim Future in Doubt; Party Ties Shattered"]

[Text] The expulsion of Rep. Kim Yong-sam, president of the opposition New Democratic Party, from Parliament has virtually shattered all possibility of political harmony creating a striking and extreme showdown.

At no time following the ruling camp's motion for disciplinary action against Rep. Kim did the rival parties try to back down from their stubborn stances. This pushed their hostile relations into an explosive phase.

The ruling Democratic Republican Party and its fraternal Yujonghoe were adamant in their punishment project, taking issue with disputed remarks Rep. Kim has made in recent days which they termed unbefitting a parliamentarian, injurious to the dignity of the nation committed to defend its sovereign independence, detrimental to the constitution and domestic tranquility, and damaging to the cause of national security.

Forwarding a list of nine reasons for severest punishment of Rep. Kim, they adopted a blitzkrieg method to deprive him of his parliamentary membership, the magnitude of which may be so immense that the future of bipartisan ties and the fate of the ailing NDP are not predictable.

From the beginning, the ouster of Rep. Kim from Parliament appeared to be a foregone conclusion as the ruling camp could materialize the "oust-Kim" plan by virtue of the majority strength (DRP 83, Yujonghoe 77), the authority of the speaker plus assistance from parliamentary guards in the worst case.

Personally, Rep. Kim, who lost his Assembly membership, will indisputably be handicapped in steering his party, let alone in his struggle against the ruling camp, although he will retain the presidency of the NDP.

This is mainly because no sooner had he been ousted from Parliament than his situation changed as he has lost a decisive weapon with which to bring the ruling bloc to a bay on the floor.

Some political observers, however, expressed views to the contrary.

They said they believed that Rep. Kim's influence would be strengthened more than ever before with a greater supporting force (he has already succeeded in obtaining backing from 42 lawmakers out of the total 67) sympathizing with his political fate.

But it has yet to be seen how many incumbent lawmakers, especially his inner foes, who resolved to share the fortune of Rep. Kim in any circumstances, will venture to resign from their hard-won parliamentary membership.

The ruling DRP and Yujonghoe, which set up a one hundred percent perfect strategy needed to realize their goal, put forth legal grounds for punishing Rep. Kim while dealing with their motion like lightning in the Assembly Legislation-Judiciary Committee in the absence of NDP members based on Article 81 and provision 2 of Article 98 of the constitution.

Article 81 of the constitution stipulates that the members of the National Assembly shall not abuse their positions and privileges, while provision 2 of Article 98 provides that the National Assembly may review the qualifications of its members and take disciplinary action against them.

Added to the application of the constitution in disciplining Rep. Kim, the ruling parties invoked provision 2 of Article 16 of the constitution in which separation of politics and religions is prescribed and Article 26 of the National Assembly Law under which lawmakers must pledge, among other things, to abide by the constitution, as legal grounds for the punishment of Rep. Kim.

Following the loss of Rep. Kim's parliamentary membership, the caretaker structure built by court-designated Acting President Chong Un-kap, which is still in its infancy, will most probably be in tune with the ruling camp.

The ruling parties will be allowed to justify their intention to contact only Chong's interim system from bipartisan dialogue to discuss the timetable for operation of the current regular Assembly session, giving no credit to the leadership of Rep. Kim, whose parliamentary membership has been taken from him.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

MEDIA REPORTS RECENT TREND IN NDP-DRP CONFLICT

Opposition Party Split

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0134 GMT 29 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Seoul, 29 Sep (HAPTONG)--The troubled New Democratic Party (NDP) has been split into two with acting party President Chong Un-kap announcing today the launching of his caretaker leadership system in his bid to contain the crisis plaguing the opposition party.

Despite a stiff resistance from party President Kim Yong-sam, Chong made public the lists of the two machineries he organized to settle the leadership crisis arising from a court injunction that suspended Kim from heading the party.

To the eleven-member party Seniors Council, the acting president named Kim Yong-sam, Yi Min-u, Pak Yong-nok and Yi Ki-taek from the mainstream faction led by Kim: Yi Chol-sung, Ko Hung-mun, Sin To-hwan from the nonmainstream faction and Chong Hae-yong, Kim Ui-taek and Kim Won-man from the middle-of-the-road faction.

Kim's faction immediately challenged Chong's action and said it would ignore it.

NDP 'Nonmainstreamers' Support

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0248 GMT 29 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Seoul, 29 Sep (HAPTONG)--The intra-party hegemony struggle within the opposition New Democratic Party occasioned by a court injunction against its leader Kim Yong-sam was given an added momentum today when the party's non-mainstream faction led by Kim's arch rival Yi Chol-sung pledged their solid support for the court-appointed acting presidency of Rep. Chong Un-kap.

Leaders of the non-mainstream faction meeting in a downtown hotel here this morning decided to take an active part in the two intra-party organs Chong has organized to contain the current party leadership crisis.

The meeting, which coincided with Chong's announcement of the formation of the two-proposed organs, also decided to resolutely back up Chong's determination to change key party posts including the floor leader and the spokesman.

Although it was not an unexpected move, the non-mainstreamers' action would certainly bring the party a step closer to a split by further antagonizing the embattled Kim faction backed up by 42 NDP lawmakers. The entire NDP parliamentary membership embraces 67.

Kim's faction has decried Chong's launching of the two intra-party organs--one named the "Committee To Contain the Party Crisis" and the other Seniors' Council, branding them as the organs of government design dedicated to the liquidation of the legitimate political opposition.

A spokesman for the Kim faction declared "the two illegal machineries are null" and they will receive endorsement from no one except a handful of elements following the ruling camp line.

The Kim faction said it would not give in an inch and reaffirmed Kim as the only legitimate leader of the party despite the court injunction depriving Kim of the authority as party head.

Lawmakers' Support for Kim Yong-sam

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 3 Oct 79 p 1 SK

[Text] Lawmakers of the opposition New Democratic Party resolved yesterday to cast their fortunes with party President Rep. Kim Yong-sam in any circumstances, who is supposed to lose his parliamentary membership following the ruling camp's decision to impose on him the gravest punitive measures for controversial remarks he made recently outside the National Assembly.

Calling for perfect unity among the party legislators to counter the expected expulsion of Rep. Kim from the Parliament, they formed an emergency countermeasures committee to block the majority side's move.

In an urgently summoned general caucus of its lawmakers, they said in a three-point resolution, "We regard the ruling camp's decision to punish Rep. Kim as not only political revenge against him, but a reckless act designed to efface the opposition party and deny parliamentary politics."

"We denounce the discipline of Rep. Kim as political retaliation against the whole NDP and a provocative act against the absolute majority of the people supporting the party," they claimed in the resolution.

The general meeting held at the National Assembly building was participated in by 64 of the total of 67 party lawmakers. Rep. Chong Un-kap, court-designated acting president, and key figures in the anti-Kim factions, including Rep. Yi Chol-sung, attended it, putting off the joint meeting of the trouble-shooting committee and the council of leading members, originally scheduled to be held at 10:00 a.m.

The NDP legislators also insisted in the resolution adopted unanimously by members of rival factions that the parliamentary punishment of out-of-parliamentary behavior was illegal.

The emergency countermeasures committee was formed with 13 members—four vice presidents, eight senior lawmakers elected more than five times and the floor leader.

The committee will convene its first meeting this morning at the assembly building to work out concrete methods of struggle against the majority side's decision to punish Rep. Kim.

During the caucus, Rep. Kim said that "to strip me of my parliamentary membership is not a matter of an individual, but a problem concerning the existence of the NDP."

"They (ruling camp) are scheming to make the NDP a second Yujong-hoe by ousting me from the National Assembly," he claimed.

He insisted that the ruling camp fundamentally wanted him to retreat from his view of the present situation and political philosophy.

"We can achieve our goals if we fight altogether in perfect unity in the wake of this event," he said.

He further claimed, "the government and its party can ignore the voice of the whole people for a while, but they cannot do so for good."

Rep. Hwang Nak-chu, party floor leader who presided over the meeting, pointed out that "the National Assembly law has no provision on disciplinary measures against a lawmaker's remarks if and when they are made outside the Parliament."

Future Course of Action

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0056 GMT 8 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Seoul, 8 Oct (HAPTONG)--Lawmakers of the opposition New Democratic Party (NDP) today discussed their future course of action following their leader Kim Yong-sam's expulsion from the National Assembly last week.

Dominating the party caucus held at the National Assembly was the issue of resignation en masse of the 66 NDP lawmakers to "share fate" with their ousted leader.

The debate was focused on whether to carry out the proposed package resignation as decided to before the party president was removed from the assembly on Oct. 4.

The mainstreamers led by Kim insisted on presenting letters of resignation to the party president for him to decide on the issue while the non-mainstreamers were generally of the opinion that it should be handled with prudence.

NDP disbanded the 13-man emergency measure committee established early this month in a bid to block the ruling political camp from expelling Kim for his alleged anti-national, anti-constitutional remarks.

Split on Mass Resignation

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0138 GMT 9 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Seoul, 9 Oct (HAPTONG)--The caucus of opposition New Democratic Party lawmakers held Monday to chart their future course of action in the wake of the expulsion of their leader Kim Yong-sam from the Parliament failed to agree on a new course of action because of factional differences.

The debate on the six and half an hours of marathon talks centered on whether the opposition lawmakers should resign en masse to share the same fate with the ousted leader, but no agreement was emerged because of opposition from the party's non-mainstream faction led by Rep. Yi Chol-sung, Kim's arch rival. The mainstreamers loyal to Kim generally favored the idea of a mass resignation.

Following the meeting, a party spokesman said a final decision on the question of mass resignation was deferred pending further discussion at the suggestion of Kim.

Government's Attempt To Explain to U.S.

Seoul Domestic Service in Korean 0200 GMT 6 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Regarding the U.S. State Department's comment as one proceeding from a lack of understanding of the laws governing the National Assembly of our country, the government plans to help the U.S. administration to understand the domestic situation in our country in connection with the expulsion of Assemblyman Kim Yong-sam.

A high Foreign Ministry official said that he thinks the expulsion of Assemblyman Kim Yong-sam was taken in accordance with provisions for violations of the Assembly law, including the autonomy of the Assembly and the abuse of the rights of assemblymen, and that the comment on this issue revealed a lack of understanding of the Assembly law. He also said that our government intends to inform the U.S. administration through the Korean Embassy in the United States.

This official further said that he was aware of the State Department's comment and of the recall of U.S. Ambassador Gleysteen to his home country. He said that Ambassador Gleysteen is planning to leave this afternoon in accordance with the ordinary practice of consultations on political issues.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

NDP LEADER SAYS GOVERNMENT WILL LOSE POPULAR SUPPORT DUE TO OUSTER

Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 5 Oct 79 p 1 SK

[Text] "Politics is permanent, but political power is limited. Even though the regime of the Democratic Republican Party tries to strengthen its power politics, it cannot win back popular support which has been already alienated from it."

"The DRP regime has relegated the National Assembly to the status of an agent of power, and made the Assembly a stooge of violent politics to expel the president of the opposition party."

Rep. Kim Yong-san, president of the main opposition New Democratic Party, made these remarks in a press conference soon after he was ousted from the Parliament by the ruling camp in a blitzkrieg manner.

The ousting of the president of the opposition party, which scored a "1.1 percent" victory over the ruling party, the outspoken leader fumed, means "expulsion of democracy itself and a knell for parliamentary politics."

Rep. Kim, who has followed the highly provocative policy of challenging the present political system since he was elected to the NDP presidency last May, said, "I will not accept permanently the parliamentary ouster decision because the decision was made illegally."

"No matter whether the government drives me out of the National Assembly and no matter whether the government imprisons me, it cannot imprison my belief, my philosophy and my view of the current situation," he said.

"Even if the DRP regime ousts me from the Assembly and imprisons me, the heat of the people's desire for democracy will not be cooled down."

"Even if I am ousted twelve times, I will not recognize the reasons for my punishment which will be claimed by the ruling party."

By using violent means, the DRP committed a crime which can not be erased permanently from history, the boyish-faced leader said.

In the not too distant future, the crime will receive the judgement of the people, he said in a calm tone.

By "last-day" outrage and by illicit means, the "hawkish" leader of the minority party insisted, "I was stripped of the parliamentary post which was given to me by the people."

"I will regard the fact (of the punishment) as an honorable decoration presented by history," he said.

The punishment "bestowed a more honorable mission upon me to lead the era of democracy," he said. "I am determined to bear a new cross."

"Taking such a great political reprisal is not my own mishap but the mishap of the nation. And it is a grave situation which will be a great worry for the future of the nation," he deplored.

He said that he would accept the ordeal as a martyrdom for democracy.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

NATURE OF 'LIBERATION FRONT' ANALYZED

Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Oct 79 pp 1, 7 SK

[Text] The so-called "Preparatory Committee of the South Korean People's Liberation Front" differs from any other spy ring or subversive organization discovered in the past, in that it resorted to urban guerrilla tactics as well as in that it was the largest underground organization policed up in the South.

Unlike the underground cells which engaged in espionage activities directed by the communist regime in Pyongyang or other subversive setups whose activities were no more than spreading rebellious leaflets, the ring led by Yi Chae-mun, a 45-year-old former reporter, employed the man-to-man tactics to hide its affiliates, isolating each of them.

The "Liberation Front" is also featured by the fact that it had its members armed with weapons to rob rich businessmen of money needed for the organization activities.

Usually in the past, subversive cells or spy rings were formed by persons who had been to North Korea to join the North Korean Worker's (Communist) Party and to undergo secret training as leaders of espionage rings.

But according to the announcement, the front leader has never been to North Korea nor been instructed by the regime, but he volunteered to support the communist revolutionary unification line of the North. He was known to intend to rise up against the South Korean Government at a decisive moment to communize the Republic of Korea.

Particularly, the subversive ring enacted a "10-point action program," a "10-point code of living" and a "four-duty program" to step up surveillance on the members.

The ring members used false names as soon as they joined it. The newcomers were sworn in as members in front of the "front flag," which is similar to that of North Korea and they were called "fighters," "combatants" or "honorable combatants."

Seeing its plan for struggle in detail, the first step is small-scale struggles using leaflets, the second, large-scale antifascist public demonstrations led by young students, the third, implementation of armed struggles, and the fourth, formation of rallies to organize the "National Liberation Front," which will be developed to a full-scale battle line.

The ring organized several cells composed of five to 12 members called "comet group" or "suicidal unit" and had them intrude into and rob the houses of well-known rich businessmen located in Kangnam-ku and Tongdaemun-ku, Seoul, three times, to mobilize the funds for the ring. The commandos stabbed a guard with a knife in one of the houses.

Members of the ring produced tens of thousands of leaflets of about 50 kinds to distribute in various places. They scattered some 5,000 similar leaflets and placards in the Korea University library and around Anam-dong, Songbuk-ku, where the university is located, and in the Chongsan Study Institute in Chongnyangni, Tongdaemun-ku, Seoul, during the February-August period this year.

Such features state the ring, led by Lee, is a new form of subversive cell in the country in its organization.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

BAN SOUGHT ON 'OUTSIDE' INTERVENTION IN LABOR DISPUTES

Seoul HAPTONG in English 0847 GMT 10 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Seoul, 10 Oct (HAPTONG)--The government seeks a legislation to ban outside forces from intervening in any future labor dispute, it was reported today.

It hopes an amendment to the labor union law to the effect will be enacted during the current regular National Assembly session.

The amendment, referred to the ruling camp for deliberation, calls for prohibiting any third party from soliciting or inciting a workman to organize, join or quit a labor union. As it will also prevent activities instigating, aiding, maneuvering or conspiring a collective action.

It stipulates punishment of up to two years in jail or up to 15 million won in fine against a violator.

It has been intended to avert traumatic labor disputes such as the so-called Y.H. incident that touched off a series of political issues in August.

A special government investigation team has found that outside forces had infiltrated into the Y.H. dispute and other similar cases.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/ECONOMY

NORTH KOREA SAYS ROK COAL INDUSTRY GONE BANKRUPT

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1517 GMT 4 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique has decided to import this year 2,410,000 tons of coal, or nearly quadruple last years import, according to a report.

In the 1980s, it is said, they will have to import 5 million tons of coal, that is, more than twice this years.

This indicates that the South Korean coal industry has gone bankrupt.

The Pak Chong-hui puppet clique committed the criminal act of destroying the South Korean coal industry by bringing forward the "policy of switch-over to petroleum" for the purpose of guaranteeing maximum profits to U.S. oil monopolies.

They reduced investment in the coal company under their direct control, refused loans to private coal mines and adopted a low-wage policy towards the miners and fleeced them more harshly.

As a result, most of the minor coal mines were closed down in an acute financial crisis and the rather big Hansong, Changwon and Kangwon coal mines have drastically cut production by 30 per cent or more.

An increasing number of miners leave the coal mine settlements every year in this bankruptcy of the coal industry. Last year their number accounted for 10.5 per cent of the entire coal miners. This percentage is expected to rise to 30.9 per cent within one or two years.

CSO: 4120

S. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

ASIAN SOCCER HEAD ARRIVES--Seoul, 19 Sep--Chairman of the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) Datuk Hamzah of Malaysia arrived here today for a visit to Korea at the invitation of Chae Sun-yong, chairman of the Korea Football Association. AFC Chairman Hamzah, who also serves as Malaysian minister of justice, will have meetings with Korea football leaders to discuss issues arising from China's abandonment of the right to host the 21st Asian Youth Football Championship scheduled for October in Shanghai during his stay here. He is also scheduled to confer with the Koreans on ways of holding a meeting of AFC Executive Council to confirm the date and place of Asian Zone Group Two football eliminations for Moscow Olympics. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0822 GMT 19 Sep 79 SK]

JOINING OAS AS OBSERVER--Seoul, 22 Sep (HAPTONG)--South Korea plans to join the Organization of American States (OAS) as an observer next year, sources at the Foreign Ministry said today. Admission to the OAS has become necessary for the promotion of economic cooperation with such major resources countries as Mexico, Brazil and Venezuela, the sources said. A great number of the 25-nation American regional body welcome Korea's participation in it as an observer, they said. Korea's entry would mark the second Asian nation after Japan, which is one of the 15 observers, they added. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0100 GMT 22 Sep 79 SK]

NANJING SPORTS MEET--Seoul, 8 Oct (HAPTONG)--Communist China has not invited South Korea to the Second Asian Men's Handball Championship scheduled for Nov. 1-10 in Nanjing despite efforts by the Asian Handball Federation (AHF) to have South Korea represented in the tournament, it was reported here today. Oh Chong-ik, chairman of the Korea Handball Association (KHA), upon his return from an AHF meeting in Kuwait, said that AHF member nations including the AHF chairman country Kuwait, Japan and Bahrain strongly asked China to invite Korea to the Nanjing tournament, but Chinese delegate at the meeting avoided giving any response. Last month, China gave up its right to host the 21st Asian Youth Soccer Tournament after quarrels with the International Football Association (FIFA) over Korea's participation in the soccer event which was originally scheduled for Oct. 25-Nov. 10 in Shanghai. The youth soccer tournament was afterwards declared aborted by the Asian Football Confederation (AFC) as no nation was available to host it. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 3 Oct 79 SK]

S. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

AUSTRALIAN URANIUM FOR ROK--Seoul, 26 Sep (HAPTONG)--It is almost certain that South Korea will be able to import uranium from Australia. In his address to the First Joint Meeting of the Korea-Australia and Australia-Korea Business Cooperation Committees, Australian Ambassador to Korea W. G. T. Miller said today that full and detailed consultations will be made between the two countries on the supply of Australian uranium to Korea when the Australian deputy prime minister and minister for trade and resources visits Korea. The Australian envoy explained that Australia has already opened its door for Korea's import of uranium under a bilateral agreement on nuclear safety, which was concluded between the two governments in last May when Korean Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha visited the Oceania country. Disclosing that one of the major topics taken up at the just concluded two-day Seoul meeting was the issue related to Australia's participation in Korea's development of energy substitutes, an Australian delegate said that Australia should diversify its export of major mineral resources such as uranium, iron ore and coal to South Korea, it was reported here. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0815 GMT 26 Sep 79 SK]

LUXEMBOURG TRADE DELEGATION--Seoul, 8 Oct (HAPTONG)--Prime Minister Choe Kyu-ha today hosted a welcoming ceremony for visiting Crown Prince Henri of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and his 20-member economic delegation at the Capitol Building. The prince flew into Seoul over the weekend for a nine-day visit at the invitation of the South Korean Government. After attending the ceremony, Prince Henri and his entourage met with Commerce-Industry Minister Choe Kak-kyu for talks on matters of mutual concern. High on the agenda at the Henri-Choe meeting were ways of promoting trade and technological cooperation between the two countries, the conclusion of a bilateral aviation agreement, exchanges of dairy industry experts and the establishment of an economic cooperation council. Prince Henri and his group which includes an eight-member official entourage and 12 leading businessmen and journalists, will meet with other South Korean Government leaders and leading businessmen including President Pak Chong-hui, Economic Planning Minister Sin Hyon-hwak and Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin to discuss matters of mutual interest during their stay here until Oct. 15. They will also attend Wednesday's opening of the Koryo-Trafil Arbed Metal and Tire Code Plant [as received], the first Korea-Luxembourg joint venture firm ever established in South Korea. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0130 GMT 8 Oct 79 SK]

S. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

BRIEFS

FINANCE ASSIGNMENTS--Seoul, 25 Sep--Yi Tong-ho, a senior officer assigned to the Finance Ministry, has been designated as councillor for fiscal and monetary affairs in a reshuffle of senior ministry officials, it was learned at the ministry today. According to the personnel change, Pang Hun-chae, economic cooperation officer at the Korean Embassy in Switzerland, has been designated to become financial attache at the embassy in London. An Chang-sik, official in charge of international taxation at the Office of Tax Administration, is reportedly to become attache at the embassy in Tokyo. Kim Hong-so, auditor of the Korea Foreign Exchange Bank (KXB), is to be transferred to the auditorship of the Bank of Korea, and Paek Nak-chun, director of the Pension Funds Collection Bureau of the Office of Tax Administration, to the KXB succeeding Kim. [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0121 GMT 25 Sep 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

'NODONG SINMUN' EXTOLS KIM IL-SONG FOR EXISTENCE OF KWP

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1052 GMT 9 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN October 8 carried an editorial article headlined "Respected and Beloved Comrade Kim Il-song Is the Great Leader Who Has Strengthened Our Party Into a Powerful, Militant Party."

The article says that the founding of the glorious Workers Party of Korea and its strengthening and development into a powerful militant party as we see it today shine as the greatest exploits accomplished by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for the times and revolution, the fatherland and the nation.

The article continues:

An immortal feat performed by him in rearing our party into a powerful militant party is that he [word indistinct] led it to be strengthened and developed into a party of new type, a revolutionary party of chuche type, as the new era of history demands.

The glorious Workers Party of Korea led by him is a revolutionary party of new type which was founded on the basis of the great chuche idea and is guided by the chuche idea in leading the revolution and construction.

Though our party was founded on October 10, 1945, its historic roots had been laid already in the flames of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a scientific analysis of the communist movement in our country, the specific conditions of the revolutionary development and the demand of the times in the first days after he set out on the road of revolution and, on this basis, put forward the policy of building a solid organisational and ideological groundwork for founding a party. It was a unique policy which indicated a new road of the building of a powerful revolutionary party of new type suited to the demand of the times.

The founding of the glorious Workers Party of Korea was a solemn declaration announcing the birth of a revolutionary party of new type with the chuche idea as its guiding principle and a historic event which brought about a new turn in the struggle of our people who are working to accomplish the revolutionary cause of the era of independence.

The characteristics of our party as the revolutionary party of chuche type lies in that the entire party membership is composed of revolutionaries who firmly believe only the chuche idea and in that party construction and activities are conducted always as required by the chuche idea. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song founded such a party of new type through his deep-going ideological and theoretical activities and energetic revolutionary practice and has strengthened and developed it into invincible. [sentence as received]

Comprehensively indicated in the theory and policy on the building of the revolutionary party of new type propounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song are all questions ranging from the building of the organisational and ideological foundations for founding the party and the principle of the party construction to ways of firmly building up the party ranks and the work of uniting the masses of all strata, the party's leadership of the revolution and construction and the system of the party work and its method of work.

As the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song expounded anew the theory and policy on party construction from the stand of chuche, our party could firmly build up its ranks organisationally and ideologically under any complex circumstances and vigorously carry out the revolution and construction without the slightest deviation and turns and twists.

All this ideological and theoretical wealth attained by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is precious assets in the building of a revolutionary party of new type.

Our party has always solved all questions arising in the revolution and construction in conformity with the interests of our revolution and the specific conditions of our country; in shaping each line and each policy, it does so in accordance with its own judgment and creed and implements them strictly in reliance upon the efforts of our own people. Our party displays its honour as a steel-like party with invincible power and a militant vanguard with high authority and dignity, because it firmly maintains independence, upholding the banner of the chuche idea.

The article continues:

Another feat performed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in bringing up our party into a powerful militant party is that he put our party in possession of invincible power as a party making revolution and a party carrying on construction.

He guided our party to constantly enhance its militant function and role in solving all questions, big and small, and in correctly discharging its heavy duty as a ruling party responsible for the destiny of the people from its inception.

He has strengthened and developed our party into a powerful party which can carry out any task when it decides to.

He always unfolds a grand blueprint correctly reflecting the matured demand of revolutionary development and the aspiration and desire of the masses and wisely leads our party to realise it to the end with an extraordinary revolutionary sweep and staunch fighting spirit.

All the lines and policies of our party set forth by him are a militant banner arousing the masses to a heroic struggle, firmly gripping their hearts, as they instil conviction of the future and open a clear prospect and they correctly reflect the desire of the masses of the people and their interests.

In the course of rearing our party into a party making revolution and a party carrying on construction he firmly built the whole party into a big contingent of true communist revolutionaries who move as one.

Our party is invincible revolutionary ranks in which the entire party members are overflowing with the firm determination and preparedness to fight to the end for the final victory of the cause of revolution sharing life and death with the party.

The great unity and cohesion is an unshakable one based on a high degree of voluntariness and consciousness of our party members and working people who have been bestowed upon precious political life and the honour of true revolutionaries amid the deep love of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article further says:

The feat performed by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song in rearing our party into a powerful vanguard unit lies in that he laid a solid foundation on which our party can bring to accomplishment the cause of socialism and communism through generations.

Ours is a great party leading in the van the historic advance for an overall accomplishment of the cause of socialism and communism, upholding the slogan of remodelling the whole society after the chuche idea. Herein lies the high honour of our party in confidently shaping the future of communism.

The slogan of remodelling the whole society after the chuche idea put forward by our party is a great militant banner for the building of

communism based on the solid foundation which the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song has laid, going through all storm and stress for a long period and on the matured demand of the development of our society. It can be said that the future communist society toward which we are advancing is a society in which this slogan will be fully embodied.

The prospect of our revolution and the destiny and future of our people lie in carrying this cause to brilliant accomplishment under the guidance of the party.

Today our people, through the tested leadership of our party in guiding the cause of socialism and communism to victory, convincingly foresee the prospect on revolution and the future of communism and is making a vigorous advance with boundless national pride and confidence.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

DATE OF MILITARY OPERATIONS LED BY KIM IL-SONG NOTED

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 8 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN October 6 carried an article headlined "Great Operation Through Which Korean Revolution Was Vigorously Developed" on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the brilliant victory in the large-unit circling operations organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The article noted that the large-unit circling operations personally organised and led by the respected and beloved leader were great operations of weighty significance in dealing a hard political and military blow at the Japanese imperialist aggressors hell bent on putting down the anti-Japanese armed struggle and strenuously developing the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre under the banner of *chuche*.

The article says:

The Japanese imperialist aggressors who sustained again a telling blow at the hand of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army in its Musan area battle and its brisk political and military activities in the area northeast of Mt. Paekdu-san set up the "Nozoe Punitive Headquarters" [as received] in September, 1939 in an attempt to recover from their serious defeat and realise their ambition of continental aggression and mobilised a huge army over 200,000 strong in an armed offensive of unprecedented scale, political and ideological offensive and economic blockade policy against the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army under the name of "special clean-up campaign for maintaining public peace in the southeastern areas."

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a wise analysis of this situation and the demand of the revolutionary development and, to meet this, convened a meeting of military and political cadres at Liangchiangkou, Antu County, on October 6 and 7, 1939, at which he put forward a wise operational policy for dealing again a serious political and military blow to the Japanese imperialist aggressors and frustrating

the "special clean-up campaign for maintaining public peace in the southeastern areas."

The great leader taught at the meeting that, in order to frustrate the desperate "punitive operation" of the enemy and deal an annihilating blow to him, large-unit circling operations should be launched, in which a large unit of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army, circling a broad area along a pre-determined secret route, would suddenly appear at unexpected spots and disappear without leaving a trace after beating the enemy by surprise, and, if the enemy came in pursuit, would move to another place and beat him again.

The policy of the large-unit circling operations put forward by the great leader at the historic Liangchiangkou meeting was a most revolutionary one correctly reflecting the demand of the prevailing situation, which was strictly based on the stand of *chuche*.

The policy was not only an outstanding and superb policy which enabled the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army to hold a definite initiative in military activities and successfully beat the enemy troops attacking with a large force but also an active, revolutionary policy which made it possible to well preserve the forces of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army and further strengthen them in struggle and continuously expand and consolidate the mass foundation of the armed struggle.

The article says that after putting forward the policy of the large-unit circling operations the great leader personally led the main unit of the Korean Peoples Revolutionary Army to the area of Tunhua and organised the Liukosung and Chiahsintzu battles and led them to brilliant victories, thereby concluding the first stage of the large-unit circling operations with success and that he advanced to the border area along the Tuman-gang River and destroyed a large force of the enemy troops in Tamalukou, an important military vantage, and annihilated the most notorious Maeda unit in the battle of Hungchiho to brilliantly decorate the end of the large-unit circling operations.

The article further says:

The great victory in the large-unit circling operations organised and led by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the ever-victorious iron-willed brilliant commander, was a shining victory of the unique strategy and tactics of the great leader and his outstanding commanding art, which carried a great historic significance in the development of the Korean revolution as a whole with the anti-Japanese armed struggle as its centre.

The large-unit circling operations which the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song personally organised and led to a shining victory widely demonstrated that a people and an army advancing under the uplifted revolutionary banner of the immortal *chuche* idea were invincible.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

FIGHTER AIRCRAFT FACTORIES LOCATED IN SOUTH P'YONGAN PROVINCE

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 60, Jun 79 pp 89-90

[Text] In the 25th issue of this journal, page 76, this institute made an assumption that the "Machine Factory Where Comrade Kim Sung-cho Works," one of the important munitions factories of North Korea, is located in Pukwon Workers' District, Pokch'on County, South P'yongan Province. (See the journal for details)

Also, in the 57th issue of this journal, page 57, it was revealed that the First Guard Air Force Division, which is the oldest People's Armed Forces of North Korea, has established Pukwon Base (the 809th unit) in Pukwon Workers' District, Kaech'on County, South P'yongan Province.

The purpose of these two reports were different--that is, to clarify the location of "the Machine Factory Where Comrade Kim Sung-cho Works" and to clarify that of the 809th unit. Then, by chance, it was found that both of these units are in Pukwon Workers' District, Kaech'on County, South P'yongan Province.

Because the separate units are coincidentally located in the same area (an administrative area called "Workers' District" covers only several kms, and it is an area where workers live) there appears to be some relationship. That is to say, the North Korean authority does not make clear the products of this factory at all. But, it publicized the photograph of a part of this factory's products (see the cover of the 25th issue of this journal) when Prime Minister Bhutto of Pakistan visited this factory in 1976. The photograph clearly indicates that the products of this factory are engine parts. And, since this factory is located at Pukwon Base of the First Guard Air Force Division of the People's Armed Forces, it is viewed that the factory may have something to do with the engines of the MIG fighter aircraft or the MI4,8 helicopters which this division possesses. And, it is conceivable that North Korea is performing something like overhauling of the engines of these aircraft.

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CSO: 4105

N. KOREA/MILITARY AFFAIRS

FUNCTIONS OF SECOND MINISTRY OF MACHINE INDUSTRY EXAMINED

Tokyo KITA CHOSEN KENKYU in Japanese No 60, Jun 79 pp 90-92

[Article: "Administration Council's Ministries Which Handle the Munitions Industries--Changes in the Ministry of Machine Industry"]

[Text] Of the respective ministries in the Administration Council of North Korea, the ministries dealing with machine industries have undergone bewildering changes, and it is extremely difficult to grasp the true nature of the changes.

These ministries are characterized by a history of division-integration-division. When the ministry was divided, it was divided into three in the past. In February 1979, the Ministry of Machine Industry which had been unified up to the time was divided into three, but the name of the Second Ministry of Machine Industry was not reported.

| | |
|-----------------|---|
| (Prior to 1967) | The Committee of Machine Industry |
| December 1967 | Divided to: First Ministry of Machine Industry Second Ministry of Machine Industry Third Ministry of Machine Industry |
| December 1972 | Reintegrated to Committee of Machine Industry |
| November 1974 | Divided into First and Third |
| September 1975 | Reintegrated to Committee of Machine Industry |
| January 1976 | Reorganized into Ministry of Machine Industry |
| February 1979 | Divided to: First Ministry of Machine Industry Third Ministry of Mechanical Engineering |

In regard to the real nature of the Second Ministry of Machine Industry, this institute makes the following assumptions. That is, when the Committee of Machine Industry was divided in November 1974, the Committee of Second

Machine Industry was also never reported. Also, the division-integration of the Ministry of Machine Industry and the creation-abolition of the Ministry of Ship Machine-Building Industry did occur side by side. In other words, a ministry or a committee called "Second Machine Industry" was created at the same time the Ministry of Ship Machine-Building Industry was abolished. Based on this fact, it can be inferred that the "Second Machine Industry" may be related to shipping. But, "Ship Machine-Building Industry" consists of two components--namely, building of ships and installing ship engines. As for the construction of ships, President Kim has instructed that large ships "would be built at the First Ministry of Machine Industry and small ships at the Ministry of Land and Marine Transportation." Shown in the table on the following page are the names of the factories that the "ministries" related to machines industry handle, as reported recently by North Korea. As can be seen in the table, it is evident that the Ministry of First Machine Industry is in charge of all the important machine equipment. It is also evident that the Third Ministry of Machine Industry is in charge of land transportation machines. It can be inferred from these facts that such things as ship engines are being handled by the Second Ministry of Machine Industry. But, ship engines are extremely large, requiring a concentration of machine industry technology. Moreover, if the Second Ministry of Machine Industry were to handle only ship engines, it can be simply done at Pukchung Machine Factory (the best large-size engine factory in North Korea) which is under the jurisdiction of the First Ministry of Machine Industry. Therefore, the Second Ministry of Machine Industry might be handling some other important machinery besides this. Something that comes to mind in regard to this is the fact that North Korea never reported the name of the Second Ministry of Machine Industry at this time nor in 1974 when the machine industry was divided. Since there were frequent reports about the First and Third Ministries, but not even a reporting of the name of the Second Ministry of Machine Industry, one can lead to believe that the Second Ministry of Machine Industry may have strong relations with the military. Furthermore, among machine factories, which this institute considers certain to be munitions factories, there is no report whatsoever that may reveal the affiliations of such factories as Kangtong Precision Machine Factory, the Machine Factory Where Comrade Kim Sung-cho Works, the Factory Where Comrade Yi Won-kwan Works, and the Factory Where Comrade Ho Min-son Works. Accordingly, it can be viewed that the Second Ministry of Machine Industry is in charge of these munitions factories. As for the ship engine, apart from being used as military vessels, assembling and repairing of large engines naturally come to be related with land-based weapons. The tank engine is a good example. In the opinion of this institute, there is no difference between the military industry and the civilian industry in North Korea. Therefore, one should perhaps view that although the Second Ministry of Machine Industry on one hand is in charge of large bulldozer engines, ship engines, etc., it is also in charge of engines used in the military. These assumptions can be held as facts, in view of the fact that North Korea would not disclose even the name of the Second Ministry of Machine Industry for the reason of encroaching upon military secrets.

Administration Council's Ministries and Committees Dealing with Machine:

| Ministries and Committees in Administration Council | Names of Factories and Enterprises Under Jurisdiction | Main Products | Source |
|--|---|-------------------|---------------|
| Committee on Mine Industry General Bureau of Machine Industry | Sunch'on Coal Mining Machine Factory | Machine Equip- | NODONG 790302 |
| | Hoeryong Coal Mining Machine Factory | at for Mines | MINJU 790224 |
| | 5 August Construction Machine Factory | and Coal Mines | MINJU 790224 |
| | Changsan Electric Machine Factory | | MINJU 790224 |
| | Chonch'on Rockdrill Machine Factory | | MINJU 790224 |
| First Ministry of Machine Industry | Nagwon Machine Factory | Large machines, | MINJU 790403 |
| | Yongsong Machine Factory | machine tools, | MINJU 790302 |
| | 8 August Factory | heavy electric | MINJU 790302 |
| | Huich'on Machine Tool Factory | machines, light | NODONG 790302 |
| | 3 April Factory | electric machines | NODONG 790302 |
| | Mangyongdae Machine Tool Factory | | NODONG 790302 |
| | Tae'an Electric Machine Factory | | MINJU 790302 |
| | 5 October Electric Machine Factory | | NODONG 790302 |
| Third Ministry of Machine Industry | Songch'on River Electric Machine Factory | | |
| | Kumsong Tractor Factory | Transportation | MINJU 790403 |
| | 25 September Tractor Factory | machines (all | NODONG 790402 |
| | Sungni Vehicle Assembly Factory | except railroad | MINJU 790302 |
| | Yalu River Tire Factory | and ship) | MINJU 790403 |
| Ministry of Railway | Haeju Coupling Farm Machine Factory | | MINJU 790403 |
| | Kin Chong-tae electric Locomotive Factory | Railroad cars | MINJU 790403 |
| | 4 June Rolling Stock Factory | | MINJU 790403 |

9368

C50: 4105

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

SARIWON WORKERS' RALLY PLEDGES TO CARRY OUT KIM'S GUIDANCE

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2305 GMT 22 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpt] A rally by the workers of Sariwon City was held in the city plaza on 20 September to thoroughly implement the teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song during his on-the-spot guidance to the agricultural sector of North Hwanghae Province. A portrait of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, was respectfully placed at the front of the rally site. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!", "Long live the glorious KWP!" and placards reading "We respectfully wish the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song long life!" were hung.

Also set up were slogans reading "Let us thoroughly implement the on-the-spot guidance by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song given on 16 and 17 September 1979!", "Let us effect new upsurge once again in next year's farming by thoroughly implementing the on-the-spot guidance of the great leader!", "Let us faithfully uphold the party's leadership!" and pictures showing the autumn harvest by agricultural workers.

The responsible functionaries of the provincial party organs of power and economy, including Choe Mun-son and Han Sang-kyu, attended in the rally along with the workers of the city. The meeting began with the singing of the "Song of Marshal Kim Il-song."

Reports and discussions took place during the meeting.

The reporters and discussants focused on the unprecedented bumper harvest scored this year by the rural economic sector of North Hwanghae Province in all areas of farming, including rice and corn, under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. They said that this proud achievement showed the justness of our party's agricultural policies and vitality of the chuche-type agriculture.

They also stressed that we should return the lofty political credence and expectation by the respected and beloved leader by continually effecting new upsurges in all sectors of the rural economy upholding the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song given during his on-the-spot guidance to the works of the agricultural sector within the province.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PYONGYANG RADIO: MINISTER SPEAKS AT LABOR ADMINISTRATION MEETING

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2231 GMT 27 Sep 79 SK

[Report of Chae Hui-chong, DPRK minister of labor administration, at the National Meeting of Labor Administration Workers held in Pyongyang from 25 to 27 September--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrades, today we hold the National Meeting of Labor Administration Workers amid majestic circumstances in which the entire nation and the people are making ceaseless revolutionary upsurges on all the fronts of socialist construction to accomplish the magnificent Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule, upholding the banner of three revolutions of ideology, technique and culture.

To encourage us to further improve and intensify the labor administration work so as to cope with the new higher demands in the socialist construction of our country and to accelerate an overall revolutionary struggle and construction work, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song provided a National Meeting of Labor Administration Workers.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our party and the government of the republic solidified and developed the socialist labor system established in our country, and attained brilliant achievements in the struggle to clear away the outdated remnant of the old society in the domain of labor and to provide the working people and masses with an independent and creative working life.

During the Second Session of the Sixth Supreme People's Assembly held last year, the Socialist Labor Law, which embodied the outstanding ideological precepts for labor of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, was adopted. This defined legally the achievements of our people in the working life and was an epoch-making event in accelerating our people's struggle to build socialism and communism.

The Socialist Labor Law provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a church-type statute enhancing the position and role of the working masses in social life and most steadfastly defending their rights and

interests and it is an outstanding communist document giving scientific answers to all the theoretical and practical problems arising in labor and shedding full light on the road of the final solution of the labor problem. Our Socialist Labor Law is vigorously stimulating and stirring our people's struggle to occupy loftier heights of socialism by highly displaying their potentials and abilities and by bringing about a new turn in the socialist labor organizations.

By discussing at this meeting the measures for further improving and intensifying the labor administration work in order to cope with the demand of the developing reality and by thoroughly implementing the Socialist Labor Law which was provided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we should bring about a new turn in accelerating the nation's overall socialist construction while fulfilling the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Comrades, the correct solution of the labor problems is one of the important tasks in socialist and communist construction. As taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the masses are the creators of history and socialism and communism can be constructed only through the creative labor of the millions of workers. Whether we can more rapidly and better construct socialism and communism depends on how we inspire the creative power and ability of the working masses, how we organize and utilize their social labor, and how rapidly we enhance the efficiency of labor in production. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, scientifically apprehending the role of labor in the building of socialism and communism, created an original idea and theory of socialist labor, thus brightly illuminating the road of the most correct solution of the labor problem under socialism. The great leader gave scientific answers to all the theoretical and practical questions of the labor problem under socialism and to the question of winning the victory of communist labor: From the question of fostering a communist approach to labor among the working people to the questions of the organization of socialist labor, socialist distribution according to the work done, improvement of the working and living conditions of the working people, and the fulfillment of the technical revolution to deliver the workers from arduous work by constantly increasing productivity and guaranteeing complete equality to the people in working life. All of these he comprehensively systematized and summarized in the Socialist Labor Law.

The creation and comprehensive systematization of the outstanding idea and theory of socialist labor by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a scientific answer to the fundamental question arising in socialist and communist construction; it is an undying historic exploit in the development of the revolutionary theory of the working class and the accomplishment of the cause of socialist and communist construction. The great leader's outstanding idea and theory on socialist labor are being brilliantly embodied in the fruitful working life of our working people and in the most advanced socialist labor system set up in our country. Our socialist labor law is the firm legal guarantee for consolidating and developing the proud gains won by our people in the field of labor.

The most important success registered in the domain of labor under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is that the revolutionary traits of working life, such as loving labor and struggle, and conscientiously and honestly participating in common labor for society and the collective, have been firmly established among our working people.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught as follows: Today our working people dedicate all their energy and ability to the benefit of the nation and society and for their own happiness. The communistic morals of enjoying labor, assuming labor as the most honorable task, helping one another, working together and happily living together, are rapidly developing among the working people.

Fostering the communistic approach to labor among the working people is the basic task of labor administration and is a fundamental guarantee for the successful solution of the labor problem under socialism.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song defined the essence of labor administration as a work with men, taking into account new conditions in our country where the socialist system had been established and fundamental changes have taken place in the socioeconomic and working life of the people, and put forward the revolutionary policy of grasping tightly the work of fostering the communist approach to labor among the working people. This policy is a unique one embodying, in the domain of socialist labor, the fundamental principle of the chuche idea that man is the master of everything and decides everything and it is a wise policy for the successful solving of all problems arising in labor administration in a socialist society.

With a deep insight into the transitional nature of a socialist society, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth a policy to give priority to the ideological indoctrination of the masses and to combine correctly ideological indoctrination with control measures.

Because a legacy of time-worn ideologies remains in the minds of people in a socialist society, just as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught, we must continuously inspire workers politically and morally, we must correctly combine this work with the work of inspiring workers materially, and we must vigorously struggle to implement indoctrination and control, so that we can bring about a continuous upsurge in production by highly promoting the labor enthusiasm of the masses. In accordance with the policy set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to strengthen the ideological indoctrination work for workers, our party and government have always adhered to the principle of giving priority to political work in labor administration and helped display their voluntary enthusiasm and the spirit of dedication in their labor work.

We have, above all, given priority to ideological indoctrination work to firmly arm workers with the chuche ideology--the revolutionary idea of our

party--and to strengthen communist-type indoctrination based on the indoctrination of class consciousness and of socialist patriotism. We have also carried out ideological indoctrination work at production sites to help workers develop their attitude toward labor as communists by closely linking this work with their practical activities. In particular, we have helped workers develop a correct view of and attitude toward labor in registering a mass innovation in production by vigorously carrying out the Chollima Workteam Movement and the Movement to Win the Red Flag of the Three Revolutions--a movement which deepened and developed these on a new and higher stage. At the same time, we have encouraged guidance functionaries to set examples in labor and helped workers carry out political work.

To promote the labor enthusiasm and creativity of the masses of the people in socialist construction, we have strengthened communist-type indoctrination with regard to labor, correctly adhered to the principle of socialist distribution and struggled on the two fronts of indoctrination and control.

Our daily life has clearly proven that the policy of our party is a just and mighty one which will continuously accelerate socialist construction by developing a communist-type attitude toward labor among workers and assist them highly in displaying a healthy and revolutionary spirit in their labor life.

With the development of labor administration work into one with men and with the vigorous carrying out of the work of developing a communist-type attitude toward labor among workers, a basic change has taken place among our workers with regard to their ideological and spiritual qualities, views on and attitude toward labor.

Today a revolutionary work spirit devoting all wisdom and energy to the sacred cause of the party, to the revolution, to the fatherland and to the people who show an endless pride in living and working under the most advanced socialist system, is highly displayed among the workers in our country.

A noble feeling of dedication and an undaunted, invincible will has been highly displayed among our workers to participate honestly in labor and unconditionally fulfill their assigned revolutionary duty to the end in all circumstances with an awareness of being masters of the revolution and with an endless loyalty to the party and to the revolution. This is a noble communist-type attitude toward labor assumed by our workers, and is a source of strength which has performed a heroic feat and which has brought about a continuous upsurge in socialist construction.

With the feeling of endless glory and pride in living and working, while holding in high esteem the great leader, our workers have faithfully and industriously carried out all revolutionary tasks in a manner worthy of masters of the country, of sovereignty, of production and of construction and actively accelerated socialist construction. We can recognize the

noble communist-type attitude toward labor--a beautiful quality--witnessed on many occasions in all sectors and units of socialist construction among the workers of our country, including the workers of Kangsong who have registered continuous innovation in socialist construction and have produced 120,000 tons of steel from the steel rolling machines capable of yielding only 60,000 tons of steel during the difficult postwar economic situation by displaying the revolutionary fighting spirit of self-reliance; the heroic platoon members of the Yongyang Mine who have reliably defended the country's extractive industry front during the past 20 years and who have annually fulfilled the state plan ahead of schedule and have highly demonstrated a communist-type labor lifestyle; the workers of Nakwon who have always accomplished all complicated and difficult tasks when the party and the revolution called on them to do so and who are vigorously advancing by tripling their efficiency in the production of excavators; and members of the Youth Work Team of the UNHA Cooperative Farm in Yangdok County who have set examples in adopting the chuche farming method of the party since they advanced in groups to a socialist rural area following their graduation from highschool.

Under the revolutionary slogan: "One For All and All For One," today our workers have all displayed mass heroism and registered a collective innovation in socialist construction by insuring assistance among shiftwork teams, among work sites, among subwork teams and among farms.

Thanks to the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and thanks to the burning loyalty of our workers to the party and to the revolution, today a communist-type labor lifestyle has blossomed in our whole society, and the flames of a new, great revolutionary upsurge of adding the speed the Chollima movement, has spread fiercely on all fronts of socialist construction.

This great change which has taken place in the ideological and spiritual aspects of our workers and the establishment of a revolutionary labor lifestyle are a great victory of the profound idea of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song on socialist labor and of the labor policy of our party.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, we attained successes proudly in the labor sector by accomplishing the vast task of socialist construction through the rational organization and effective utilization of labor manpower.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: It is a rule that manpower is always in short supply in a socialist society because, with the progress of socialist construction, new plants are continuously built and new production sectors continuously emerge. Therefore, fully and effectively utilizing the available labor manpower and increasing production per individual by successfully carrying out labor administration work is a decisive factor in guaranteeing the high speed of socialist construction.

The source of manpower was limited in our country due to the aftermath of a fierce war. Moreover, we were compelled to allot much of our manpower resources to the national defense sector because we were in direct confrontation with the U.S. imperialist aggressors--the ringleaders of world reactionaries. Such being the case, our people had to build everything anew on top of the ashes during the postwar period. We had to advance more quickly than others to extricate ourselves from being backward and to consolidate firmly our revolutionary base--a decisive factor for the reunification of the fatherland. Accordingly, the labor problem was very serious in our country during the entire period of socialist construction. As a result, success in economic construction greatly depended on how successfully we solve the labor problem. By thoroughly materializing the principle and method of the organization of socialist labor, we solved the strained labor problem successfully at every stage of development of the revolution, thus implementing the vast task of socialist construction successfully.

Having established that the most important principle of the organization of social labor is to mobilize and utilize all labor manpower resources of the country on a pansocial scale to meet the intrinsic requirements of the socialist system, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song guided us to allot and effectively utilize labor manpower in accordance with the unitary plan of the country.

To accelerate socialist construction by mobilizing and utilizing manpower resources on a pansocial scale, we, above all, had to maintain correctly the labor manpower balance between the production sector and the nonproduction sector. Moreover, we had to push ahead vigorously with both economic construction and cultural work in our country because we had inherited a backward economy and culture from the old society and because nearly everything was destroyed by the war. Thus, to maintain the correct balance between manpower requirements of the production and nonproduction sectors, poses a particularly important problem.

The great leader helped us maintain a most rational labor manpower balance between the production and nonproduction sectors at every stage of socialist construction by setting forth the principle that the number of workers in the nonproduction sector should meet the level of development of the economy in our country, while giving priority to the increase of the number of workers in the production sector and correctly guiding us to adhere to this principle.

We preferentially allotted manpower to the production sector by fully mobilizing all labor manpower resources and reserves in accordance with the principle for labor manpower allotment set forth by the great leader. In particular, we strived to increase the ratio of manpower allotment to the primary and direct production sector. Meanwhile, the nonproduction sector simplified all management agencies, including administrative and economic agencies, made every effort to reduce management manpower strength and provided only that manpower which was urgently needed for the construction of socialist culture in the scientific, educational, cultural and public health sectors.

As a result, despite the extremely strained manpower situation in our country while building a mighty-self-reliant socialist national economy in a desolate land, we were able to perform smoothly the vast task of developing rapidly socialist national culture.

One of the important principles of the organization of social labor is to allot and utilize labor manpower in a planned manner to meet the requirements of economic policy of the party and of the development of the national economy and to allot all labor manpower to proper worksites in accordance with the individual's talent.

Only when we allot manpower among sectors of the people's economy in a planned manner can we speedily develop our economy and rationally maintain balance among these sectors. Only when we allot manpower to proper worksites in accordance with the individual's talent, taking into consideration the gender, age, physical condition and technical level of workers, can we help all workers fully display their creative wisdom and ability.

Such a principle of the organization of social labor was brilliantly achieved in the struggle to implement the basic line of our party for economic construction--to develop simultaneously heavy industry and agriculture while giving priority to the growth of heavy industry during the postwar period--and in the whole course of socialist economic construction. The correctness and vitality of this principle was fully demonstrated.

We smoothly supplied the vast labor manpower needed for the rehabilitation, reconstruction and expansion of heavy industry plants and for the establishment and development of new industry sectors by intensively allotting the major element of labor manpower resources in our country to the heavy industry sectors in accordance with party line for economic construction. In particular, through our struggle to implement the party policy to divert youth manpower to difficult and arduous work, we successfully solved the labor problem of the extractive industry sector, including collieries and mines. In response to the militant call of the party, a large number of young men and veterans of our armed forces, the wise and courageous new generation, advanced on a large scale to the difficult and demanding worksites such as collieries, mines, fishing fleets, and assumed their role as members of a glorious assault unit in socialist construction. As a result, the rank of workers rapidly increased, mostly composed of healthy and strong young men. This was an important factor in implementing our party's policy to give priority to the extractive industry.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song helped us solve successfully the labor problem for the rapid development of the light industry by setting forth a unique policy for making large-scale central industry and small- and medium-scale local industry, develop abreast with the light industry sector and guiding us in thoroughly implementing this policy. During the postwar period when we concentrated our major efforts on the construction

of heavy industry, we could not afford to build large-size light industry plants. Thus, we could not solve the problem of rapidly increasing the production of consumer goods, nor could we solve the problem of manpower needed for this end. By building thousands of local industry plants in a short span of time, in accordance with party policy, and mobilizing idle labor manpower strength in local areas, including the labor manpower strength of housewives, we produced everyday consumer goods on a large scale throughout the country and developed our backward light industry in a short span of time. The development of local industry helped women play an important role on the labor front, when we found proper jobs for women and helped their large numbers to participate in production activities. Furthermore, this accelerated the work of making women revolutionaries and members of the working class and increased further the workers' incomes.

The policy of our party to develop small and medium local industry on a large scale along with large-scale central industry was a wise policy which helped develop rapidly and simultaneously the light industry, while firmly giving priority to the development of heavy industry, which alleviated the strain on the labor front by rationally mobilizing and utilizing all manpower resources in our country and which guaranteed the rapid growth of industrial production.

One of the achievements in solving the nation's strained labor manpower question was that we resolved correctly the question of labor manpower in agriculture in accordance with the reality of our country. Based on the concrete analysis of the characteristics of our nation's agriculture and the actual condition of rural labor manpower, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stabilized the farm labor power, sent a large number of youth to the farms and thus put forward a policy of concentrating all farm labor on farm work.

In accordance with the policy advanced by the great leader, we prevented the diversion of farm labor to the other sectors and encouraged the army veterans and young men from rural communities to advance to the farms.

To eliminate the technical and cultural backwardness on the farms in the postwar days, we directed special attention to organizing the farm labor, with priority given to the new generation, in order to attain a middle-school level of education.

At the same time, we strictly controlled the labor power lest it be carelessly mobilized to other domains and dispersed in various sectors, and we encouraged the farm labor power to concentrate its efforts on the arduous farm work. Thus, the class position on farms was strengthened, the qualitative composition of farm labor power improved and great advances were achieved in solving the strained labor power question on farms.

This served as an important guarantee to increase agricultural production by vigorously accelerating the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions on the farms and by thoroughly implementing the demands of the chuche-type farming method.

At a time when the entire world is experiencing the food shortage due to the influence of the cold front, bumper harvest is marked in our country every year. This clearly shows the correctness and great vitality of our party's policies to support vigorously the rural communities by the entire party, the nation and the people.

One of the major achievements in accelerating the socialist construction by mobilizing and utilizing the resources of the nation's labor power is the fact that we have successfully carried out the gigantic construction work through mass movement. Pushing ahead with construction work through the mass movement is the most active method whereby we can effect an innovation in the socialist construction by inspiring the strength and wisdom of the broad masses and fully mobilizing all the reserves and possibilities. It is a revolutionary method through which we can embody the mass line in organizing the social labor power. This outstanding policy put forward by the great leader fully proved its superiority and vitality while we were implementing the socialist construction in our country. By carrying out the construction work as a mass popular movement, we built cities and rural communities where there were heaps of rubble in the postwar days, and completely changed the ones that remained intact. We rapidly constructed a number of monumental creations in many places of the country including great modern metallurgical bases, chemical industry bases and magnificent cultural facilities.

We excellently carried out the great nature rebuilding projects such as the completion of irrigation works on our farms. The method of inspiring millions of working people to carry out socialist construction could only be done effectively in the socialist system under which all the nation's resources can be mobilized and utilized for all social sectors and could only be realized in our country where the entire people have risen unanimously to the appeals of the great leader and of the party, displaying the spirit of devotion and mass exploits.

Our proud achievements in construction attained through the mass movement are a clear expression of the invincible political and ideological unity of our society which is firmly united around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the party and of our people's lofty organizational and political sense, and are a powerful demonstration of the superiority of our nation's socialist system.

An important task in solving the nation's strained labor power question and in guaranteeing the implementation of the gigantic tasks in the socialist construction was to intensify the technical innovation in all domains of the national economy and constantly increase the labor productivity by economizing the labor power to the maximum extent.

Saying that those who economize labor power by carrying out labor administration work well have a strong sense of loyalty toward the party, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song stressed that to solve the labor power question is an important task of the party and inspired all functionaries and workers to join the mass movement for technical innovation and the struggle to increase labor productivity. The great leader encouraged against passiveness, conservatism, technological mysticism and to display the initiative of the masses in the development of technology. He wisely guided scientists, technicians and producers to learn from and help one another and ceaselessly develop their technology. Thus, the mass movement of technical innovation is being vigorously waged in all domains of the national economy and great advances are being made in carrying out the technical revolution.

In particular, the machine industry is being expanded and intensified through the struggle for socialist industrialization and to implement the tasks of the 3-point technical revolution.

The heavy task requiring a great deal of physical labor have been mechanized in all domains of the national economy by constantly developing the technical innovation movement, and by semi-automation, automation, closed-circuit television and remote control of the production processes, all of which have been widely introduced.

Thanks to the great successes achieved in the course of implementing the technical revolution, our working people are saved from arduous labor and labor productivity has been enhanced in all sectors of the economy, increasing production at a fast speed.

In our country, industrial output grew 11.6 times during the entire period of socialist industrialization and 2.5 times during the last 6-year plan period, due, in large part, to the increase of per capita production.

In accordance with the policy set forth by the great leader, the technical innovation movement was vigorously pushed ahead and the work to mobilize labor reserves was widely carried out, thus, meeting the increasing demand for labor. Upholding the party policy, functionaries of the party and of the state economic institutes familiarized themselves in detail with labor conditions at enterprises and, along with functionaries of the enterprises, actively tapped the labor reserves. By so doing, they were able to mobilize and redirect much labor to those economic sectors which urgently needed it.

For 8 years alone--from 1967 to 1974 when labor conditions were much strained in our country--a reserve of 700,000 workers' labor was found through the mobilization of labor reserves which were carried out several times in the production and the nonproduction sectors. The labor reserve was directed to sectors in need of labor, such as mining, and to newly constructed factories and enterprises.

The work to mobilize labor reserves not only made it possible to tap a vast additional source of labor but also vigorously inspired the functionaries and the working people to participate in the technical innovation movement and the struggle for labor conservation, thus consolidating the way of producing and constructing more with less labor without creating a surplus of labor in some units or sectors of the economy.

To accelerate socialist construction at the fullest speed, we should distribute labor reasonably and use it effectively, develop technology rapidly and incessantly expand the ranks of the people employed in the national economy.

Unemployment was completely done away with long ago in our country and all the working people choose jobs according to their aspirations and talents and are guaranteed stable jobs by the state. This is the great superiority of our socialist system which makes it possible to practically guarantee the working people the right to work and, at the same time lets all able-bodied men participate in social labor to the utmost extent.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth the wise policy, and carried it to a brilliant realization of letting all the people who can work, particularly women who account for half of the population, actively participate in social labor by relying on the superiority of the socialist system.

Thanks to the solicitude of the great leader and to the popular measures of our party and of the government of the republic, women workers in our country not only take part in labor, enjoying the same rights as men, but also work with special benefits provided by the state. They are given regular and ad hoc leaves and paid vacations before and after childbirth. Those with three children are paid for 8 hours work even if they only work 6 hours a day.

With such facilities as nurseries, kindergartens, pediatric hospitals, maternity hospitals, poultry farms, grocery stores and laundries at all work sites and residential areas in our country, women are spared housework and are able to participate in social labor, free of concern.

Since practically all women who are able to work are doing so, the proportion of the working people against those who have reached working age is approximately 90 percent and the ranks of the people employed in the national economy in 1978 increased 3.9 times as against 1954.

A great advance has been made in our country not only in increasing the ranks of the people employed in the national economy but also improving their quality. Under the wise leadership of the great leader, the universal 11-year compulsory education system—following the universal compulsory primary education system, the compulsory secondary education system and the 9-year compulsory technical education system—is being successfully implemented.

The higher education system which is tailored to both full-time and part-time studies is developing extensively. This insures that the ranks of the people employed in the national economy are supplemented with a system of new labor reserve cadres who have received secondary education, thus rapidly increasing the ranks of technicians and experts.

Espousing the militant slogan that all working people have at least a middle school education and possess more than one skill, the great leader saw that adult education programs were carried out among the working people. He had schools and training centers for workers organized at factories and enterprises in order to systematically train skilled workers. In addition, he had all the working people engaged in the system for studying technically and passing on skills so they can constantly learn scientific technology and skills.

This great educational policy by which all of the people can have the blessings of learning and by which the working people master science and technology has come to a brilliant fruition. Seventy percent of the working people in 1960 lacked a middle-school education. However, now all the working people have at least a middle school-level education, and the ranks of skilled workers have expanded and the technical levels of the working people have been remarkably enhanced. In addition, the ranks of technicians and experts have expanded to more than one million, thus providing a powerful technical force.

Today we are very proud to say that we have a powerful technical force of our own with a great army of the people employed in the national economy which is firmly armed with the great chuche idea and is prepared technically and culturally. This is a valuable way to vigorously further the acceleration of socialist economic and cultural construction and successfully implement the cause of socialism and communism in our country.

Another important labor success under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has been the radical improvement in the working and living conditions of the working people. Providing the working people with good working and living conditions, is one of the basic requirements for guaranteeing their independent and creative working life. The great leader made it the highest principle of the party and the state to serve the working people and to improve their well-being and to provide all the working people with rewarding labor and a happy life.

It is one of the most important requirements of our socialist labor system that we thoroughly protect the labor of the working people and guarantee them safe and healthy working conditions. Saying that if we are to truly serve the people, we should regard the lives of the people as most precious and protect them from mishaps, the great leader placed labor safety ahead of production and had the state guarantee this with generous funds.

Under this popular policy of labor safety shaped by the great leader, the factories and enterprises of our country have been well furnished with

modern labor protection and safety devices are provided for healthy industrial conditions. Thus all work places of the working people are safe, modern and hygienic.

Today in our country the working people are working not even knowing the word pollution. They are sufficiently provided with labor protection devices and the tools needed for their jobs and those who are engaged in hard labor at collieries and mines are even supplied with free food.

Every working site where people had long been exploited under the Japanese imperialists has turned into a rewarding working site where, under our people's government and socialist system, all the working people are bringing their creative labor to full bloom. There they are developing their abilities and talents, helping and leading each other.

Thanks to the great solicitude of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to the popular measures of our party and government, the living conditions of the working people have been fundamentally changed. Making it an important principle of our state to assume full responsibility for the material and cultural life of the working people and guarantee it, the great leader has wisely led all functionaries to implement this principle.

Today all our factory and office workers and their families are supplied by the state with sufficient food at very low price. In addition, they are also provided with modern homes. Moreover, the members of the co-operative farms live in houses the state has built for them.

Around the cities and in the residential areas of the working people, irrigated vegetable farms and supply depots with modern facilities such as plants for processing chickens, fowl and pigs are being created and the supply system is being further strengthened. In view of this, the livelihood of our working people is daily becoming more and more prosperous.

Our working people are also granted additional benefits from the state every year in the form of free education, free medical assistance, social insurance and maintenance, recuperation and recreation at state expense and other popular measures. Our working people raise and educate their children from nurseries to kindergartens to people's schools and to colleges—all at state expense. They get free medical treatment at modern clinics and hospitals, and in addition, each year they benefit from paid vacations and guaranteed rest at recreational and rest facilities, all at state expense.

These additional benefits exceed in value what the workers earn from their work. Our country collects no taxes from the people whatsoever and constantly promotes the well being of the working people by funding all popular measures with huge state appropriations although our country has to bear heavy military expenses in the confrontation with the U.S. imperialists.

Our country's socialist system is a very superior socialist system in which the state regards the working people as its most precious possession, paying close attention to their labor and life. Our country takes full responsibility for their livelihood and is the most advanced socialist system in which all the working people have been freed from exploitation and oppression and have been freed even from the burdens of taxes. They are working for the revolution and living happily free from worry and teeming with hope and belief in their convictions.

Our country's socialist system as provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song is daily becoming more prosperous under the guidance of the party. It is a truly popular system in which the working masses literally become the masters of everything and all society serves them. With the brilliant victories and successes in socialist labor scored under the wise guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, our country's socialist labor system has become even more consolidated and our people's revolutionary struggle and construction work have become even more rewarding and powerful. Under our country's socialist system, the position and role of our working people as the matters of labor have been incomparably enhanced and their labor has become truly independent and creative.

The age-old desire of our working people to enjoy a happy working life with stable jobs, bringing their hopes and talents into full bloom, has been brilliantly realized in the era of the workers party under the rays of the great chuche idea. Our country has become the genuine fatherland of the working people.

Thanks to the rewarding struggle of our working people, the process of working classization and the revolutionization of our society is being further promoted and the movement toward socialism and communism is being vigorously stepped up. All the victories and successes scored in socialist labor are the shining fruit of the wise leadership of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a proud fruition of our working party's chuche-based socialist labor policy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song who put forth the revolutionary guideline for labor affairs that embodied the chuche idea in the earlier days of his anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and who established brilliant traditions in resolving labor questions, directed his deep concern toward the labor administration task from the very first day of construction of a new society after liberation. He put forth the correct methods for and direction toward resolving labor questions at every stage of development of the revolution, wisely leading the struggle for resolving these questions.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song further strengthened the labor administration activities as the socialist revolution won victory and the socialist construction deepened and developed further in our country.

He elucidated the way to the ultimate solution of labor questions by integrating the brilliant achievements attained and the abundant experience accumulated in the domain of socialist labor and by establishing the Socialist Labor Law.

The great leader composed numerous immortal works for resolving labor questions and for strengthening and developing labor administrative activities. He gave us programmatic instructions. He always acquainted himself with the actual situation of the labor administration activities despite his busy daily schedule. He gave on-the-spot guidance and elucidated the concrete methods for improving these activities.

The respected and beloved leader has raised our labor administration functionaries to the level where they play an important role in management of the state economy. He has also bestowed a deep political trust and consideration upon us while taking detailed care of our tasks and our lives. Indeed, endless is the energy exerted by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song for strengthening and developing labor administration activities along with his consideration for our labor administration functionaries.

On this meaningful occasion, I sincerely extend the most brilliant glory and the most heartfelt gratitude, together with the endless admiration and loyalty of all the participants of this meeting and of all the labor administration functionaries across the country, to the great leader of our party and people, Comrade Kim Il-song who created the immortal chuche idea in the early days and who resolved the socialist labor questions brilliantly while leading the entire historic course of the arduous and complex Korean revolution along the single road of victory and glory and who is encouraging us to carry out endless innovations.

Comrades, emerging before our people today are the honorable and rewarding tasks to advance the fulfillment of the Second Seven-Year Plan set forth by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and to further accelerate the overall socialist construction. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the revolutionary line to bring about a new upsurge in the socialist economic construction with the total mobilization of people at the 17th Plenum of the 5th Party Central Committee held at the end of last year. He aroused all the workers of the country to vigorously struggle to bring about the upsurge.

Under the wise leadership of the great leader and the party, our workers have already brilliantly fulfilled the tasks for the first year and for the first half of the second year of the Second Seven-Year Plan and are successfully advancing fulfillment of this year's plan thus achieving feats on all fronts of socialist construction.

The immense tasks of the new prospective plan we are to carry out and the new upsurge being brought about in socialist construction, demand that we more strongly than ever, improve and strengthen further labor administration activities. By doing a better job of labor administration activities,

we can bring about endless innovations in socialist construction by displaying the workers profound creative power and capability. By doing so, we can display the great power of the independent, socialist national economy with its scientific and rational management and economic operations which meet the demands of the great Taean work system, thus the grand programs of the new prospective plan can be carried out successfully.

The Socialist Labor Law, which was provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, is a firm guideline for socialist administration that elucidates the principle and methods of resolving labor questions. It is a document for communist indoctrination that makes all workers love labor and sincerely participate in labor. It is the standard procedure for action which must be adhered to in the joint labor for society and groups.

We should accelerate the socialist construction more vigorously by thoroughly implementing the Socialist Labor Law provided by the great leader and by bringing about a new turning point in labor administration activities. The most important task among labor administration activities is to vigorously continue indoctrination work so that the communist-type attitude toward labor can be fostered among workers.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: "To indoctrinate workers so as to love labor and to participate in labor sincerely is the more important question emerging before us in the next period coming after winning victory in the socialist revolution, in which fundamental problems of daily life--what to eat, what to wear and what to consume--are resolved."

It is an important demand deriving from the essence of labor administration activities under the socialist system to indoctrinate workers so as to love labor and to participate in labor sincerely. To further strengthen the communist indoctrination of workers on labor as the workers' living standards improve after winning victory in the socialist revolution is one of the fundamental guarantees for accelerating the March of Socialist and Communist Construction by solidifying the socialist systems which have achieved victory and by allowing the masses to display highly and continuously their revolutionary enthusiasm and creative positiveness.

Today, our revolution is entering a new and higher stage and socialist construction is being carried out on an unprecedented grand scale. We should further strengthen the ideological indoctrination work to foster the communist-type attitude toward labor among workers so that the task of coloring entire society with the chuche idea can meet the demand of the new stage of development of our revolution. Thus, endless innovation should be made in all sectors of socialist construction. Above all, a firm revolutionary world view based on the chuche idea should be established among workers by further strengthening indoctrination work on the revolutionary idea of our party, or the chuche idea.

Loyalty to the great leader and the party is a unique trait of chuche-oriented communist revolutionaries and a source of power which brings about mass heroism and endless creativity among the working people. We must make all the working people, with ardent loyalty to the great leader and the party who have brought about the true reward of labor and endless happiness to them, struggle for the party, the revolution, the fatherland and the people by devoting all their wisdom and energy to this task. By intensifying education of the chuche idea and education of loyalty among the working people and properly conducting ideological education to advocate communist attitudes toward labor, we must make them voluntarily and faithfully participate in labor for the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland and the victory of the revolutionary cause under all circumstances. They must responsibly carry out the given revolutionary task to the end and highly display self-awareness as the masters of the revolution and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance. In particular, we must intensify ideological education to advocate communist attitudes toward labor among the new generations which have not suffered the exploitation and oppression of the past, having been brought up happily under the socialist system. We must make them enjoy labor by considering labor something honorable and fully make them display self-awakened zeal and creative initiative.

We must make the working people fully understand that they share in the material wealth of society. But only when the wealth of society has been augmented can they live an affluent life. At the same time, we must make all the working people help and lead one another and devote themselves to the joint labor for society and its collective bodies in accordance with the communist principle of "one for all and all for one."

In order to advocate a correct attitude toward labor among the working people, the ideological education work should be effectively organized in various forms and ways and carried out in close association with practical activities.

By carrying out the work of advocating the communist attitude toward labor in close association with the movement to win the Red Flags of the Three Revolutions, we must vigorously push ahead with the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in all sectors and units of the national economy and bring about ceaseless innovations in production.

Keeping firmly in our mind the instruction of the great leader who said that the labor administration work under the socialist system is not a mere technical or businesslike task but a task with people, we must make the full system of labor administration work function well from the assignment of manpower to the organization and recapitulation of work. We must appraise and distribute the results of our labor and assure the proper working and living conditions of the working people. We must educate the working people and give them the opportunity to advocate the communist attitude toward labor.

We must actively carry out ideological education work to make the working people voluntarily and faithfully participate in labor. At the same time, it is important that through strict working order and discipline we do not allow the obsolete idea of living without labor.

The obsolete idea of living without labor, which had taken roots deeply in people's minds over a prolonged period of time is a very persistent phenomenon which has still not entirely disappeared even following the establishment of the socialist system. It can revive itself if there is any chance.

In all sectors and units we must establish a strict system and order and harden discipline. While we are doing so we must not allow any chance that even a minor element of the obsolete idea could appear again at any place and we must prevent elements of capitalism and revisionism from infiltrating from outside.

It is one of the important tasks of the labor administration work to regularize the working life of the people. The regularization of the working life is an important requirement of the labor systems stemming from the nature of the socialist society based on the principle of collectivism, and an important condition for fully displaying the superiority of the socialist economy and the socialist labor system.

Under circumstances whereby the socialist construction of our country is entering a higher stage and our national economy is based on modern technology making for a more diverse development, the regularization of the working life has become a more urgent demand.

When the working life of the working people is regularized, the great Tsaen work system can be implemented thoroughly, overall enterprise management can be regularized and standardized and production can be stabilized at high level. At the same time, only through the regularization of the labor life can all the working people demonstrate high efficiency in their work within the fixed working hours, and only then can we guarantee enough study and rest for them and further strengthen and develop our socialist labor system. In accordance with the guideline of the party, we must place emphasis on the struggle to implement labor rules and regulations and to bring about a new turn in the regularization of the working life of the working people.

In accordance with the requirements of the Socialist Labor Law and the labor rules and regulations, the factories and enterprises must firmly set forth a rule on starting and finishing work, a rule on utilization of working hours and a rule on shifting work teams. At the same time, the factories and enterprises must make all the working people voluntarily observe the socialist rules and work and live in accordance with the established rules and regulations. All factories and enterprises must implement the principle of working for 8 hours, studying for 8 hours and resting for 8 hours. They must regularize the labor of the working people, normalize their study and guarantee enough rest for them.

As has been taught by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the 8-hour labor system is a slogan which the working class itself put forward and a precious gain which it achieved through the bloody struggle. No one has the right to infringe upon the 8-hour system which has been set by the law of the state. All sectors and units must take it as an inviolable principle to work hard during the 8 working hours and to carry out the state plans at full capacity.

In order to regularize the working life of the working people and fully utilize the 8 working hours, we must plan economic organizational work thoroughly. In accordance with the requirement of the Taaen work system, the economic guidance organizations, factories and enterprises must supply workshops with materials in a timely manner, always be technically prepared with sufficient tools and equipment, manage facilities properly, and coordinate all production lines so as to utilize correctly the 8 working hours.

In order to bring about a new turn in labor administration work through the thorough implementation of the Socialist Labor Law, socialist labor should be organized in a scientific and reasonable way. The scientific and reasonable organization of socialist labor is an important factor for the complete mobilization of the labor resources of the country and a ceaseless increase in production through the active demonstration of the creativity and ability of the working people.

In accordance with the requirements for making the national economy modern, scientific and chuche oriented, we must organize labor in a more scientific and reasonable way and utilize available manpower with maximum effectiveness. The labor plan should be set forth in a scientific way and manpower should be assigned in a reasonable way in order to organize labor correctly. We must set forth a practical and mobilizing labor plan which correctly relates the labor resources of the country to the demand for labor in every detail. At the same time, we must correctly distribute labor to the sectors and units of the national economy in accordance with the requirements of party policy and the development of the national economy.

Based on scientific standards, advanced working methods and new achievements of science and technology, we must set forth a labor plan based on the principle of giving precedence to increasing the production efficiency of labor before providing more labor. For this, various standards should be established at an early date, including a standard for the amount of labor per unit of product, and practical measures for introducing new scientific and technological achievements into production should be taken in all sectors and units of the people's economy, thus providing a scientific foundation for planning work.

It is a consistent policy of our party and an important principle to be adhered to in labor administration that a balance should be maintained

between labor in production and nonproduction sectors; the number of workers in the nonproduction sector should be set to meet the requirements of the economic development while giving priority to increasing the number of workers in the production sector.

We should struggle more vigorously to carry out the revolutionary tasks with less labor by combining any duplicate intermediate organizations or abolishing any unnecessary organizations through overall review of organizations and by enhancing decisively the standards of the functionaries' work performance in accordance with the policy of the party. We should reduce fearlessly the number of workers, which has increased unnecessarily, in such nonproduction sectors as commercial exchange, education, culture and health and should reduce the ratio of workers in management and indirect labor fields even in the production sector by conducting economic control.

We should also devote deep concern to placing the right men in the right places with due consideration for sex, age, physical fitness and level of technical proficiency of workers. The practice of placing healthy young workers in jobs suitable for female or aged workers should be avoided, and young workers already placed in such jobs should be replaced with female workers and should be transferred to such work as extractive industry, which requires strong physical power.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth the creative policy of placing labor in a prospective manner and based on the rational placement of industries, and gave us instruction on establishing the thorough principle for placing labor in each local area. The new policy elucidated by the great leader is the wise policy which links placement of the country's productive power closely with replenishment of labor and which places labor in each local area on the basis of balanced placement of industries in all local areas. Thus, the policy prevents turnover of labor, further stabilizes the workers' living, and makes it possible to bring all the labor sources of a local area into social production activity to the maximum extent.

We should implement more thoroughly the party's consistent policy of dispersing the industries to local areas, and should establish a principle of gradually replenishing labor by using the labor sources of each local area, thus settling labor in the locality. In particular, measures should be taken for enterprises with a definite productive lifetime such as coal mines and other mines so that workers can work generation after generation.

At the same time, heavy industry plants and local industry plants should be placed in proper combination, and home industry work teams and home industrial cooperatives should be organized everywhere so that all the local labor sources, including housewives' labor, can participate actively in social labor.

It is very important for each enterprise to organize labor in a scientific manner, even as labor sources are utilized effectively with proper placement of labor on the nationwide scale. Each plant and enterprise should define the form and scope of worksite and work unit properly to suit the characteristics of production and technological processes and should establish a rational workshift system. They should also constantly improve the organization for production so that labor can be utilized most effectively. They should prepare labor schedules for each process based on precise and scientific evaluation and should assign labor in accordance with the established schedule. They should introduce into their operations advanced labor organization methods, including the system of putting one worker in charge of many pieces of equipment or assigning dual duties.

If we thoroughly implement the principles and forms of the socialist labor organization delineated by the Socialist Labor Law in all sectors of the national economy, ceaselessly introduce new and advanced forms and methods of the socialist labor organization and universalize them, by doing this alone, we will find a great potential for growth in production and the overall enterprise management, including labor organization, will be provided with a firm scientific foundation.

In order to carry out labor administration in accordance with the requirements of the Socialist Labor Law, labor norms should be improved and the socialist principle of distribution should be implemented. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: To further develop labor administration work, we must establish labor norms correctly, raise output value per employee and thoroughly implement the socialist principle of distribution. Establishment of correct labor norms is an important task to provide a scientific foundation for labor administration work and a precondition for correct implementation of the socialist principle of distribution. Above all, we must thoroughly implement the party guideline to set forth standard labor norms.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song said that, as things are correctly measured only by a standard ruler, we must have standardized state labor norms in order to deal with labor norms. He taught that each sector of the national economy should have its standard factory, and that standardized state labor norms should be established based on the data from this factory.

By upholding the great leader's instruction, the members of the guidance teams of the standard factories who had been assigned to seven factories and enterprises, including the Taean Electric Factory, the Hwanghae Iron Works and the Pyongyang General Textile Factory, set forth some 270,000 standardized labor norms in joint efforts with the guidance functionaries of the factories and gained precious experience in the work. By turning the work of labor norms into work with the production masses, these factories aroused the initiative and positive attitude of the masses

and set forth the standardized labor norms at high levels, averaging 25.5 percent higher than the present labor norms and 45.6 percent higher than the labor norms of last year.

This shows that if the enterprises are properly managed by economic guidance functionaries, production can be increased by 20 to 30 percent easily without increasing manpower, thus uncovering potential manpower everywhere that we can use to accomplish the vast tasks of the new prospective plan ahead of schedule. Learning from the experiences of these factories, we should organize a standard factory for each sector of the national economy within a year or two, complete the work of setting forth the standardized state labor norms for each sector of the national economy and make all factories and enterprises set forth scientific and advanced labor norms in accordance with the situations they face by using the standardized state labor norms as yardsticks. In this way we must raise the level of labor norms decisively.

In parallel with the revolutionary zeal of the people who are vigorously advancing with the spirit of Chollima, waging the speed battle, the economic guidance functionaries and those who set labor norms must turn this task into a task of the people and vigorously wage a campaign to create new records and standards among them. By doing so, they must systematically revise the labor norms every year and struggle effectively to exceed the levels of the standardized state labor norms.

It is one of the important tasks of labor administration to thoroughly implement the socialist principle of distribution. We must remember that the question of socialist distribution for labor is an important one that should be correctly solved in socialist society--the transitional society--by the state of the working class, and we must correctly implement the socialist principle of distribution according to the quality and quantity of labor.

In accordance with the nature of labor, all factories and enterprises must correctly apply the various wage systems and the methods of distribution, including the allotment system and the bonus system, and the independent accounting system and the workshop-workteam complementary system and put the newly established reward system into practice so as to further arouse the zeal and initiative of the working people.

At the same time, we must broadly introduce the system of paying living allowances in accordance with the quantity of production and the quality of products so as to make the working people make all products of proper quality.

We must universalize at all factories and enterprises the use of the New Labor Notebooks [nodong suchop], the superiority of which has been proven through the experiences of the standard factories, so as to appraise and record the results of the labor of the working people each day. By doing so, we should boost the working people's desire to produce and correctly distribute their shares in accordance with the quantity of their work and what they have earned.

Vigorously pushing ahead with the technical revolution in all sectors of the national economy is one of the important tasks for the proper solution of labor problems. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: The matter that presently attracts our basic attention in labor administration work is to push ahead vigorously with the technical revolution. The technical revolution is a sacred revolutionary task to ceaselessly improve the material welfare of the people by developing production capacity and to free the working people from arduous labor.

When the spirit of the communist labor of the working people is combined with the achievements of modern science and technology, a high production capacity of socialist and communist society can be achieved and their labor can become truly independent and creative. Only when we economize on manpower and ceaselessly increase the production capacity of the people through their active participation in the technical revolution, can we successfully solve the urgent problem of manpower.

Today, we have a powerful chuche industry, a large body of technicians and specialists and a powerful force of working people with lofty ideological awareness and endless creative ability. If we correctly organize and mobilize this powerful chuche-oriented force, we can improve our technology constantly and attain the high hills of the technical revolution victoriously.

The question is our workers' outlook and attitude toward the technical revolution and organizational work for the development of technology. With the correct outlook and attitude toward the technical revolution, the economic guidance functionaries must actively plan organizational work to develop technology and push ahead with the mass technical innovation movement.

We can find a great potential for a new leap in economic development of our country in the ardent loyalty to the great leader and the party shown by our functionaries and working people through participation in the technical revolution and in the concentration of the wisdom and zeal of the people on the technical innovation movement.

Adhering to the guideline for the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientification of the national economy, all sectors of the national economy must set forth plans correctly for technical development and carry out tasks for the technical development by meticulously planning organizational work to implement plans. In implementing plans for technical development, we must harden discipline, insure strict appraisal and control and set a principle of not assigning more manpower to enterprises that fail to implement plans for technical development and plans for promoting labor production capacity.

What is important in the technical innovation movement is to carry out the work with scientists and technicians and enhance their role and

responsibility. All sectors of the national economy should distribute scientific and technical innovation tasks correctly to scientists and technicians and should improve their working conditions so as to arouse their creative zeal and ability.

At the same time, we must further deepen creative cooperation with scientists, technicians and production masses, actively support and perfect inventions and ideas created by the working people, and put them into practice in production.

In order to push ahead vigorously with the technical revolution and accelerate socialist economic construction, we must upgrade the level of the technique and skill of the working people one step higher. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has established a system for us to nurture new skilled workers, a system that enables all sectors and units of the national economy to train needed skilled workers systematically and in accordance with their own situation and to meet the rapidly increasing demand of society for skilled workers. By fully displaying the superiority of the system for nurturing new skilled workers, we must rapidly nurture skilled workers for all sectors of the national economy. This is an urgent demand for the development of the national economy.

The organizations and enterprises must reorganize the schools for skilled workers, provide material and technical conditions, set forth strict rules on preparing curriculum scientifically and implementing them, and must combine education with labor so as to nurture the quality of their skilled workers. The economic guidance organizations, factories and enterprises must train and guarantee the supply of skilled workers needed for the expansion of production and the newly erected factories in anticipation of the demand and by themselves. In particular, they must nurture reserves of special skilled workers for the future.

We must systematically upgrade the level of technique and skill of the working people through their regular skill training, the technique and skill study system and on-the-job training. All factories and enterprises must organize technique and skill study teams in a reasonable way, operate them regularly every Tuesday and thoroughly establish a spirit of revolutionary study among the working people so as to constantly upgrade the level of their techniques and skills.

At the same time, we must mobilize more working people in the system to educate those who have jobs so as to nurture them as engineers, technicians and specialists. Keeping skilled workers at their posts and consolidating their ranks is a very important task in labor administration work. All factories and enterprises must keep skilled workers at their assigned posts, constantly increase production and upgrade the quality of products by upgrading the level of techniques and skills.

In particular, light industry factories, including textile factories must pay close attention to providing working and living conditions so as to

insure that women workers stay in their positions. One of the important tasks for the thorough implementation of the Socialist Labor Law is to place constant emphasis on labor protection work and the improvement of living conditions for the working people. The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught: Today when the working class has become the master of the country, we must know that human life is a most precious thing and we must pay attention first to insuring safety in labor and providing facilities for the life of the workers.

Labor protection work and work to improve the living conditions of the working people are important tasks to which we should pay our first attention under the socialist system of our country, under which the working people are masters of everything and everything is for the working people. By implementing the party guideline on giving firm precedence to labor protection work ahead of production, we must further improve the working conditions for the working people.

by providing labor safety facilities and sanitary conditions thoroughly in all sectors of the national economy, we must insure that work is pleasant and without worry at safe, modern and sanitary job sites. Factories and enterprises must systematically check the status of labor safety--ahead of production--eliminate hazardous factors swiftly, establish a strict system to immediately stop production in case of danger of an accident in the course of the production and continue production after the elimination of the danger. Further, they must intensify the labor safety education work so as to turn labor protection work into work of the producing masses.

At the same time, we should establish strict rules and discipline in production and strengthen supervision and control of labor protection work so as to prevent labor accidents, no matter how small. We should set up a system for the production and supply of labor protection devices, workers' necessities and food--things that are important for the safety and health of the working people--and should guarantee a smooth supply of these. We should also take care of the livelihood of the working people in such ways as by providing them with better housing and improved dining facilities, and should further improve the social insurance work of the state and social security work so that they may work and live free of inconvenience.

To implement labor administration tasks, a correct concept of labor administration must be established among economic guidance functionaries and the responsibilities and role of the labor administration organizations and the functionaries concerned should be further enhanced. If economic guidance functionaries are indifferent to labor administration work and do not carry out the work correctly, they can neither manage the economy in accordance with the requirements of the Taean work system nor advance the revolution and construction any faster. They should have a correct understanding and viewpoint regarding labor administration and should carry out the work as one of the most important tasks of economic organizational work.

All the economic guidance functionaries should abandon the wrong work manner of running the economy randomly. They should decisively improve and strengthen labor administration in accordance with labor rules and regulations and with the Socialist Labor Law provided by the great leader. By so doing, they should credibly carry out our party's labor policy and further step up socialist construction.

Labor administration functionaries are charged with the honorable task of brilliantly embodying the unique ideas and theories on socialist labor created by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, of implementing the Socialist Labor Law and of further displaying the superiority of our country's socialist labor system. Deeply aware of this responsible and honorable task, all the labor administration organizations and the functionaries concerned should carry out the revolutionary tasks assigned them, displaying burning loyalty and high revolutionary zeal.

All the functionaries concerned with labor administration should study to equip themselves with the great leader's ideas and the party policy on labor problems and to immerse themselves in the Socialist Labor Law and labor regulations and, following the great leader-style work method, should face the reality at all times, should mingle with the masses to get a detailed understanding of the prevailing situation and should establish the manner of implementing revolutionary tasks with the masses.

By deftly solving all problems arising in the field of labor administration in line with the ideas of the great leader and the designs of the party, the labor administration organizations and the functionaries concerned should make active contributions to the honorable cause of advancing the complete victory of socialism and imbuing the entire society with the chuche idea.

Comrades, bringing about a new turn in labor administration work by implementing the Socialist Labor Law provided by the great leader is a rewarding and honorable task to speed up socialist economic construction and to further display the superiority of the socialist labor system in our country. We should solve all problems arising in the field of labor administration successfully, holding high the banner of the Three Revolutions--Ideological; Technical; and Cultural. By so doing, we should brilliantly implement the grand Second Seven-Year Plan and push ahead vigorously with the overall revolutionary struggle and construction work.

Our people who are marching forward under the wise leadership of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song have a bright future. Only greater victory and honor await them. Let us all further consolidate and develop our country's socialist labor system and advance the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification by thoroughly implementing the Socialist Labor Law provided by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song and bringing about a new turn in labor administration work.

Expressing the unanimous desire of all labor administration functionaries and our people, I sincerely wish the great leader of our party and our people, Comrade Kim Il-song, long life for the independent reunification of the country and for nationwide victory of the revolution, for the everlasting prosperity and happiness of our fatherland and for the ultimate victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

4108

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

KIM IL-SONG ATTENDS MEETING OF LABOR ADMINISTRATION WORKERS

Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 27 Sep 79 SK

[Excerpts] A national meeting of labor administration workers was held in Pyongyang between 25 and 27 September in the presence of and with the participation of Comrade Kim Il-song--the great leader of our party and people. The meeting was held in an atmosphere of excitement in which everyone throughout the country, while upholding the banner of the three revolutions, continuously brought about a revolutionary upsurge in all sectors and units to implement the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

Participating in the meeting were more than 5,000 labor administration workers of the center, provinces, cities, counties, factories, and enterprises, leading members of provincial, city and county organs, directors of factories and enterprises, secretaries of their primary party committees and functionaries of central organs.

Respectfully placed at the front of the meeting hall was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the national flag of the republic in the background. Behind the rostrum was a banner reading "The Nationwide Meeting of Labor Administration Workers." Posted at the meeting place was a slogan reading "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the Glorious Korean Workers Party." Also posted were slogans reading "We Wish the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song Long Life," and "Let Us Thoroughly Abide by the Socialist Labor Law."

Amidst the playing of welcoming music, Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and people, appeared on the rostrum. At this moment, the thunderous shouts of "Long Live the Great Leader Comrade Kim Il-song" and applause shook the meeting hall.

Model labor administration workers presented a basket of flowers to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, conveying the feeling of endless reverence and admiration of the meeting's attendants and all our country's labor and administration workers.

The platform was taken by Comrade Kim Il, Vice President Kang Yang-uk, Comrades Pak Song-chol, Yi Chong-ok, O Chin-u, So Chol, Kim Hwan, O Paek-yong, Chon Mun-sop, Kye Ung-tae, Yi Kun-mo, Kim Man-kum, Kang Song-san, Pak Su-tong, Chong Chun-ki, No Tae-sok, Kim Chol-man, Yun Ki-pok, Choe Chae-u, O Kuk-yol, Cho Se-ung, Hong Si-hak, So Kwan-hui, Kong Chin-tae, Kim Tu-yong, Kang Hui-won, Pyon Chang-pok, Chong Tong-chol, Hwang Chang-yop, personages concerned and model labor administration workers.

Following the calling of the meeting to order, the national anthem was played. At the meeting, Comrade Chae Hui-chong, minister of labor administration, made a report "on bringing about a new upsurge in the work of labor administration by thoroughly implementing the Socialist Labor Law provided by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

Participating in discussions at the meeting were Kim Pong-chu, manager of the Kumsong tractor plant; Yi Ki-yong, chief engineer of the 8 December mine; Yi Hwa-sun, secretary of the primary party of the integrated Pyongyang textile plant; Kim Chong-yon, manager of the Kumdok mine of the Tanchon district mining industrial complex; Yim Chun-kun, chief of the cigarette workshop of the Sinchan tobacco plant; Ho Tae-muk, manager of the Chongjin chemical fiber plant; Yi Yun-hyon, secretary of the primary party of the Taean electric plant; Yi Chong-suk, manager of the Kaesong food plant; Han Ki-ho, labor administration section chief of the Pyongyang thermal power plant; Kim Tae-son, secretary of the primary party of the Taean electric plant; Yi Chong-suk, manager of the Pyongyang thermal power plant; Kim Taek-son, secretary of the primary party of the Sinyang cooperative farm in Chongju County; Ko Tae-kuk, chairman of the Administrative Committee of (Koesan); Kim Taek-hwan, labor guidance member of the South Hwanghae Provincial Geological Survey Measurement Team; Pak Sung-hui, standardized labor quota member of the Sinuiju cosmetic plant; Kim Chung-kuk, labor administrative section chief of the Sinpo fishery station; Chon Tu-chan, labor administrative bureau chief of the North Hwanghae Provincial Committee; Hwang Chang-chun, secretary of the primary party of the Kilju railway unit of the Chongjin Railway Bureau; Yu Chun-ok, deputy workshop chief of the youth processing workshop of the 18 May plant; Kim Pyon-gan, guidance member of the labor administrative section of the Unyul mine of the Hwanghae steel complex; Yi Chae-kwon, tunneling member of the youth pit of the Taeyang mine of the Anju District mining industrial complex; Ki Yong-song, director of the Chuul recreation center; Pak Yon-sik, deputy manager of the administrative division of the Chongjin steel mill; Yi Chae-un, secretary of the primary party of the construction site of the 31st chemical plant; Pak Ok-chun, manager of the Tongdaewon clothes plant in Pyongyang; Yi Tae-myong, platoon leader of the Chaegwang vehicle station of the Musan mine; Hwang Man-sik, labor administrative section chief of the Nangim forestry station; Choe In-yong, production guidance member of the Sohung County Food Cooperative Association; Kim Chae-tung, manager of the Munpyong Steel mill; Yi Song-chu, deputy administrative section manager of the 3 April plant and chief of the rolled steel workshop of the Kangsong steel complex.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PEOPLE STRIVE TO IMPROVE LABOR ADMINISTRATION WORK

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1520 GMT 4 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 Oct (KCNA)--The programmatic speech "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Labour Law" made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the National Meeting of Labour Administration Workers on September 27 has stirred the working people of our country to the depth of emotion.

The party workers, labour administration workers and economic guidance workers and the entire working people throughout the country are renewing their resolution to further consolidate and develop the socialist labour system of the country, vigorously promote the modelling of the whole society after the *chuche* idea and accelerate the complete victory of socialism and the cause of national reunification by strictly defending and thoroughly implementing the teachings of the great leader.

The chief of the labour administration section of the Samchon County Administrative Committee, South Hwanghae Province, said:

At the National Meeting of Labour Administration Workers the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave scientific answers to the theoretical and practical questions on which we should keep a tight hold for the solution of the labour problem under socialism and the victory of communist labour such as the question of making labour administration strictly a work with men, the question of cultivating the communist approach to labour among the working people and the question of socialist labour organisation and socialist reward to labour.

We labour administration workers are faced with heavy, yet honorable tasks in bringing to shining realization the original idea and theory of socialist labour propounded by the great leader and thoroughly implementing the socialist labour law.

We will firmly arm ourselves with the idea of the great leader and the policy of the party on the labour question and thoroughly defend and carry them through and solve all problems arising in labour administration in a responsible manner.

The manager of the Sakju textile mill, North Pyongan Province, said:

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song again highly praised our mill at the meeting.

Upholding the lofty intention of the great leader we will turn labour administration thoroughly into a work with men and let the revolutionary traits of working and living under the motto "One for all and all for one" permeate the whole mill.

We will also educate the working people in the spirit of loving labour and, at the same time, successfully organize labour and thoroughly implement the party's policy of 8-hour work, 8-hour study and 8-hour rest.

In this way, our mill will go beyond the production level envisaged for the end of the Second 7-Year Plan within this year and markedly raise the per worker output value to repay the great kindness of the great leader with loyalty.

The technical section chief of the Pyongyang timber combine said:

The great leader in his programmatic speech expounded that it is one of the important tasks in correctly solving the labour question to energetically push ahead with the technical revolution in all domains of the national economy.

We will carry out the assignments of the combine under the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule by further enhancing the role of the technicians and vigorously conducting the massive technical innovation movement.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

AUTUMN HARVESTING REPORTED UNDERWAY ON COOPERATIVE FARMS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1120 GMT 2 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--Autumn harvesting is now going at full steam in the fields of the cooperative farms of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The Korean agricultural working people have again brought bountiful crops this year by strictly applying the great chuche-based farming method.

The harvest in South and North Hwanghae provinces is the richest ever seen there.

The grain harvest on many cooperative farms in South Hwanghae Province is expected to jump by between 1,500 and 3,000 tons above the past peak year. The per-hectare yield of paddy rice is estimated at 10 to 11 tons on a number of cooperative farms.

[Words indistinct] South and North Pyongan provinces, too, a marked increase has been achieved in grain harvest as compared with last year. It is foreseen in North Pyongan Province that the per-hectare yield of rice and maize will be 1.2 to 1.5 times above the past peak year.

Having brought about the richest crops ever known this year, the second year of the Second 7-Year Plan which envisages 10 million tons of grain a year, the cooperative farms all over the country are accelerating harvest with the mobilization of rice harvesters, tractors, trucks and other farm machines and means of transport.

Autumn harvest is now being powerfully pushed ahead in Pyongyang, North Pyongan Province and South Hwanghae Province, where maize harvest has already been wound up and rice harvest is being hastened on hundreds of cooperative farms.

Yonan County, South Hwanghae Province, which will produce this year 30,000 tons of more grain than the peak year is now harvesting rice in 1,500 to 1,800 hectares a day.

Many cooperative farms in Kaesong, North Hwanghae Province and Kangwon Province are concentrating on rice harvest, having gathered in all maize.

The agricultural working people in South Pyongan Province are carrying out their daily rice harvest plan by 150 to 200 per cent.

While accelerating autumn harvest, the cooperative farms are bringing in reaped crops and thrashing them without losing time.

CSO: 4120

'NODONG SINMUN' STRESSES SOCIALIST LABOR LAW

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 5 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today carries an editorial which stresses: The idea and policy expounded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in his speech at the National Meeting of Labour Administration Workers is of enormous theoretical and practical significance in successfully accomplishing the revolutionary cause of the working class.

In his programmatic speech "Let Us Thoroughly Implement the Socialist Labour Law" at the national meeting, the great leader reviewed the great victory won by our people in socialist construction and their brilliant successes made in the field of working life and clearly indicated in a comprehensive way the concrete orientation and ways for further improving the work of labour administration by implementing the socialist labour law, the editorial notes, and continues:

The speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the meeting is a programmatic guideline to be upheld firmly for giving full play to the superiority of the socialist system of our country, improving the management of the socialist economy in conformity with the requirements of the developing reality and accelerating the three revolutions, ideological, technical and cultural, to effect a greater upsurge in our revolution and construction; it is an inspiring banner powerfully rousing our people to the struggle for expediting the building of socialism and communism.

Over the past 30 odd years ever since our people embarked upon the road of building a new life with the power in their hands, wonderful changes have taken place in the socio-economic status of the popular masses and in their material and cultural life in our country.

The proclamation of the first labour law which marked a historical turn in labour and life of our working people enabled everybody freed from exploitation and oppression in our country to take part in the independent and creative labour. All the workers, peasants and intellectuals

voluntarily took part in the socialist construction as the master of society and state and fully displayed their creative energy and wisdom, thus converting our country into a socialist industrial country with an independent socialist national economy and brilliant national culture in a very short span of time.

Today there is neither unemployed people nor idler in our country; the entire working people are enjoying to their heart's satisfaction a happy life of labour, study and rest, the editorial says.

It stresses:

All this is a fine fruition of the wise and tested guidance of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, which strikingly attests to the correctness and vitality of our party's policies. And it is a result of the resolute struggle which the entire people have waged, united firm around the Central Committee of the party and upholding its guidance, with the display of all their strength and talent.

The great gains won by our people in the working life were legally fixed by the socialist labour law and it powerfully inspires the entire working people to the struggle for an earlier accomplishment of the cause of chuche.

The editorial calls upon the leading functionaries of state and economic organs, industrial establishments and the entire working people to thoroughly implement the socialist labour law and bring about an epochal advance in improving the work of labour administration upholding the programmatic speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the recent national meeting.

CSO: 4120

KIM IL-SONG GIVES GUIDANCE IN SOUTH HWANGHAE PROVINCE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 22 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song gave an on-the-spot guidance in the work of South Hwanghae Province from September 17 to 21.

In this period he deeply acquainted himself with the work in various domains of the national economy, inspecting a number of units such as Haeju Port, the Hwasan Cooperative Farm in Chongdan County, the Pungchon Cooperative Farm and the Chongchon Cooperative Farm in Yonan County, the Sowon Cooperative Farm in Pyoksong County, and the Saegil Cooperative Farm in Sinchon County, and gave programmatic teachings.

On the basis of his deep understanding of the work in various domains of the national economy in the province, he guided an enlarged plenary meeting of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on September 21.

The tasks confronting South Hwanghae Province in successfully fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan were discussed at the enlarged plenary meeting of the provincial party committee.

At the meeting the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song made an important concluding speech which would serve as a programmatic compass in the endeavours for successfully fulfilling the vast tasks of the Second 7-Year Plan and effecting a new upsurge in industry and agriculture.

At the meeting he set forth tasks facing the agricultural domain in South Hwanghae Province.

Stating that the richest crops ever witnessed since the province came into being have been brought about in South Hwanghae Province this year, he said this success was possible because the provincial party committee, the city and county party committees and the ri party committees kept a tight hold on farming and gave a scientific and technical guidance in farming as required by the chuche-based farming method indicated by

our party, because the party workers, together with the members of the three-revolution teams, went among the peasants and powerfully roused them to the strict application of the chuche-based farming method by giving precedence to political work and because the entire peasants, under the leadership of the party, waged a powerful struggle with the firm determination to make a good farming.

He extended thanks to the functionaries of the provincial party committee, the city and county party committees and ri party committees, rural guidance workers, cooperative farmers, who had greatly contributed to boosting agricultural production this year, and the leading functionaries and workers of all industrial establishments who effectively helped the countryside, highly praised Ongjin, Changyon, Samchon, Ullil, Unchon, Anak, Sinchon, Chaeryong, Pyongchon, Yonan, Chongdan, Yongyon and Kwail counties which had gained big successes in this year's grain production, and extended thanks to the county party committees, county cooperative farm management committees and all the cooperative farmers there.

He highly praised the cooperative farms which had registered distinguished successes in the paddy rice farming and the cooperative farms which had set examples in maize farming and extended thanks to their functionaries and farmers.

He said the experience in this year's farming clearly showed once again that everything went well, if the party's leadership penetrated deep among the masses and the functionaries took the van and rallied the masses [words indistinct], and taught that all the party organisations and functionaries should continue to lead the masses dynamically to a struggle for a greater grain production next year.

Saying that, as the per hectare harvest has reached a very high level in our country, with agriculture made intensive, farming should be placed on a more solid scientific and technical basis, if grain yield is to be lifted still higher, he indicated concrete tasks for this.

Then he set forth the task to strictly abide by the principle of proper crop at proper time and proper crop in proper soil.

He put forward tasks for undertaking large-scale reclamation of tideland to actively tap reserves of grain production in South Hwanghae Province and increasing the fertility of paddy and non-paddy fields.

He taught that, to increase fertility, organic fertilizers should be produced in larger quantities and humus-potted maize seedlings be transplanted in 100 per cent of the maize fields with the abundant production of humus soil of good quality, and deep ploughing be done in autumn.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forward tasks for accelerating the comprehensive mechanisation of agriculture at faster pace.

He highly praised the Saegil Cooperative Farm in Sinchon County which had made a good farming this year without a single helper, by doing 100 per cent of rice transplanting by machines with an effective use of the rice-transplanting machines "Taedonggang" and rationally using the rice-seedling pulling machines and various trailing farm machines, and taught that all the cooperative farms should follow this example.

Saying that, if all the farming processes from the pulling of rice seedlings to rice transplanting, weeding, harvesting, etc. were mechanized, the peasants would work with ease and grain output would rise higher, he indicated concrete tasks for this.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song put forth immediate tasks facing the agricultural domain.

He taught that autumn harvest should be completed in a short time, as a heavy rain or a hail might fall any time under the influence of the cold front, and the harvested grain should be thrashed in time and well stored.

Then the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song set forth tasks in the industrial domain of South Hwanghae Province.

Saying that Haeju Port holds a very important position in foreign trade, he gave instructions for building it up better.

Noting that Haeju Port had been built well in a short time, he taught that, for further developing it, its accommodation of ships should be increased, the construction of silos be quickly completed and the packing facilities be completed, and the compound of the port should be built more modernly and more establishments necessary for the operation of the port be constructed under a detailed plan.

He gave instructions for increasing cement production still more at the Haeju cement factory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song taught the tasks facing the light industrial domain.

He said that work had been done very well in the light industrial domain in South Hwanghae Province this year. Noting that the central and local light industrial factories in the province had far surpassed their production targets for the period till August and taken a big stride in the production of prime necessities for the people, he highly appreciated this as a very remarkable success.

Saying that the power problem must be solved satisfactorily, if heavy and light industries were to be further developed in South Hwanghae Province, he gave instructions for constructing a tidal power station with state investment from the year after next year with thorough preparations for a year.

He set forth tasks for solving the coal problem to develop industry and improve the people's living in South Hwanghae Province and for constructing a paper mill in the province in the future by its own efforts.

He taught that the province should meet by itself its need for the wood needed in the production of daily necessities such as dining table by extensively planting fast-growing trees through a mass movement and direct efforts to the construction of modern village houses to provide people with better living conditions.

The teachings given by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the enlarged plenary meeting of the South Hwanghae Provincial Committee of the Workers Party of Korea are an inspiring banner powerfully rousing the entire party members and working people in the struggle for fulfilling the Second 7-Year Plan ahead of schedule and accelerating overall socialist construction.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INDUSTRIAL UNITS REPORTED FULFILLING SECOND SEVEN-YEAR PLAN

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1544 GMT 25 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--Many industrial establishments in the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are fulfilling their commitments under the Second Seven-Year Plan (1978-1984) ahead of time.

The Pyongyang textile combine hit the targets for the first two years of the Second Seven-Year Plan nearly four months earlier than schedule on all indices.

In this period, at the combine, five weavers carried out their assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan, tens of weavers those for five years and hundreds of others those for over three years.

Tens of companies and platoons under the Ministry of Natural Resources Development honored their commitments for more than two years of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The perspective prospecting platoon and the second mining platoon of the Unggi geological prospecting team in the northern tip of the east coast of the country had carried out their assignments of the Second Seven-Year Plan respectively at 153 and 134.2 per cent by the end of June.

A tunnelling platoon of the Ungok coal mine under the February 8 vinalon complex on May 22 announced the fulfilment of its quota of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

Tens of companies and platoons of the Anju District coal mining complex, the General Bureau of the northern district coal industry and the Tanchon District mining complex have beaten their targets for two, three or four years of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

The assignments for two or three years of the Second Seven-Year Plan have also been carried out at over 60 railway stations under the Ministry of Railways which are energetically waging a "non-breakdown,

on-schedule operation and extra-traction movement" upholding the decision of the 18th plenary meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The Yanggang Provincial General Bureau of Local Industry, more than 100 local industrial factories in Kangwon Province, above 90 local industrial factories in South Hamgyong Province and many other local industrial factories all over the country have fulfilled their tasks for two or three years of the Second Seven-Year Plan.

CSO: 4120

EFFICIENT PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT OF ARABLE LAND STRESSED

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 5 Aug 79 p 2

[Article: "Let Us Efficiently Protect and Manage Arable Land!"]

[Text] Explanation of Laws.

Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader, taught us as follows:

"Land is an important means of production. It is a precious property of very great significance in the development of the national economy and the people's livelihood." ("Selected Works of Kim Il-song," Vol 7, p 372-373)

The thorough protection and management of the arable land in conformity with the requirements of the land law plays a very important role in increasing agricultural production and turning the land into a precious national property that can be handed down to posterity for a long time to come.

Chapter 4 of the land law of the DPRK, enacted by the great leader himself, concretely sets forth the tasks that should be carried out to protect the land thoroughly, including the arable lands, as well as the methods of implementing them.

Article 20 of the land law reads:

"The riverine improvement projects are of importance in protecting precious national properties, including the arable land, and in changing the conditions of the land of our country.

"The state shall carry out the riverine improvement construction along with the irrigation projects in conformity with the geographical conditions and characteristics of the area or areas selected; and the riverine improvement projects shall be carried out equally for the large, medium, and small rivers."

To prevent the arable land from being washed away by floods or from being buried by earth and sand carried by flood waters is one of the most important jobs in protecting the arable land.

The land law explains the carrying out of the riverine improvement construction in conformity with the geographical conditions and characteristics of the areas selected along with the irrigation projects.

There are many medium and small rivers as well as large ones in our country which play a significant role in agricultural production. Under these conditions, it is imperative that riparian improvements be made in the medium and small rivers as well as in the large ones.

The land law declares that the riparian improvements and management of the large and important rivers shall come under the jurisdiction of the Land Management Agency and that the riparian improvements for medium and small rivers shall come under the jurisdiction of the organizations, enterprises and cooperative farms concerned.

The riverine improvement construction is a huge project when viewed on the national scale. Therefore, only when the material and technical assistance as well as the necessary labor are provided by the professional construction agencies and various fields of the national economy can it be carried out successfully.

Officials and workers in various fields and in all regions must actively participate in the riverine improvement construction on their own by displaying a high revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and by tapping the potentials of materials, funds, and labor as much as possible.

The land law states that the Land Management Agency and the agricultural guidance organizations shall organize and carry out the riverine improvement projects with vision and in compliance with the designs and plans.

Such action on their part would constitute an important guarantee that the work is carried out most reasonably and thoroughly.

The riverine improvement projects are closely connected with other work in various fields of the national economy, including construction activity.

If each area of the national economy and each region changed the course of a river or create a new course for a river in accordance with their own plans, the result could be the flooding of other fields of the national economy or other regions. Therefore, officials of each sector of the national economy must consult closely with officials of other sectors to map out their projects.

The land law decrees that riverine improvement projects shall be carried out in sequence.

The riverine improvement projects cannot possibly be carried out simultaneously on all rivers, large and small. Therefore, priority and emphasis must be given to important industrial and residential areas and regions with large protected arable lands.

Along with the efficient implementation of the riverine improvement projects, it is imperative that daily riverine management be carried out efficiently.

The organizations, enterprises, and cooperative farms concerned, including the Land Management Agency and local administrative organizations, must conduct surveys and map out plans every year to improve the conditions of river banks, riverine establishments and the rivers in general under their jurisdiction during the periods set down by the government.

In particular, the local government organizations must carefully organize the regular measurement of the amount of precipitation and the rivers' water level and regularly check on various constructions, including reservoir dikes. They must issue reports about the changing conditions, so that any abnormal weather conditions will not result in damages and a high yield may be achieved in the agricultural production.

On the other hand, the Land Management Agency and the organizations, enterprises, and cooperative farms concerned must effectively carry out the work of dredging the riverbed; straightening the course of the river; protecting riverbanks, shores, and retaining walls; and antierosion work, so that the land is not washed away by torrential rains.

The riverine improvement projects must not be done as mere stopgap measures. They must be implemented effectively with a high sense of responsibility so that no natural disasters will result in damages.

The agricultural guidance organizations and the enterprises concerned must construct thoroughly the drainage facilities in areas where rice paddies and dry-fields might be flooded. They must repair and maintain the facilities regularly.

Either willow trees must be planted or a stone wall must be built along the edges of the dry fields on the river shores, and drainage ditches must be dug along the edges of dry fields on the mountain slopes.

In the seashore areas, the work of protecting arable lands from sea water flooding must be carried out effectively.

Special attention must be paid to this work in our country, where there are long shorelines on both the east and west coasts.

In the coastal areas, the seashore tide embankment projects must be carried out thoroughly in conformity with the characteristics of the area concerned.

For the thorough protection of the arable land, it is most important that afforestation and forest management work is carried out effectively.

Article 30 of the land law declares that afforestation shall be organized and carried out on a long range level in order to prevent land erosion and to increase natural resources.

Afforestation work is a long range project to remake the grand nature and is designed to protect land thoroughly, to make the country rich and strong, and to effect prosperity for posterity for generations to come.

Afforestation and forest management work represent one of the most essential activities which should be undertaken to protect arable land thoroughly.

Only when afforestation and forest management are carried out effectively can the alluvial accumulation caused by the rain waters draining from forests be prevented in the rice paddies and dry fields and can swollen rivers caused by the riverbed alluvium be prevented.

Government organizations at various levels must plan afforestation efficiently. They must organize and assure the launching of a mass movement of afforestation.

An area or areas must be assigned to each government organization, enterprise, school, and social organization concerned so that they can be charged with planting trees in their areas in the spring and autumn and with caring for the planted trees efficiently.

For the present, measures must be taken during the rainy season to prevent the recently planted trees from falling and the areas where trees are planted from collapsing due to flooding.

The Land Management Agency, the agricultural guidance organizations and the other organizations and enterprises concerned must increase the forest reserves, such as windbreak forests, erosion control forests, and riverhead cultivating forests; they must carry out erosion control and valley waterways works. Thus, they must protect arable and other lands from natural disasters.

In the felling operation, permits must be obtained from the Land Management Agency and other concerned organizations. Those trees which are fully grown or greatly damaged must be cut first.

Trees must be planted in time in the areas where trees were cut and in the roadways through which the cut trees were hauled.

Thus, measures must be taken to prevent the arable land from becoming useless due to the rain waters draining from the forests.

At the same time, government organizations on various levels and the Land Management Agency must spray the forests at the proper times and must actively organize the work of protecting and multiplying those animals which prey on harmful insects so that the damage caused by pine caterpillars, other harmful insects, and blight is prevented.

In order to carry out these activities successfully, our officials and workers must arm themselves with the teachings given to us by the great leader on the thorough protection of arable lands; and they must diligently study the land law so that they are able to memorize all of its articles.

Furthermore, government organizations at all levels must carry out the organizational and political work concretely under the guidance of the party.

In this way, they must bring about fresh accomplishments in protecting and managing the arable land--a precious property of the country.

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CSO: 4108

TANCHON MAGNESIA FACTORY OUTPUT SHOWS STEADY GROWTH

Pyongyang THE PYONGYANG TIMES in English 11 Aug 79 p 3

[Excerpts] Today the Tanchon Magnesia Factory has turned into a dependable magnesia clinker production base.

Magnificent factory buildings as big as a mountain stands along the long coastline and tall clinker silos and chimneys with dust removers tower into the sky....

In the recent few years several rotary kilns and large-sized up-to-date facilities have come into being.

With the expansion of the factory the branch railway line has been electrified. This has brought about a considerable growth in ore transport capacity.

In accordance with the government's modernization scheme for clinker industry, a base for training technical personnel--college, higher specialized school, etc.--has been firmly built up and scientific research institutes set up and new sections dealing with technical affairs formed.

According to the data furnished by the planning department of the factory, last year the number of technicians and specialists grew 2.4 times as compared with 1960. During the same period the output of magnesia clinker increased 17.7 times and that of light magnesia 15.1 times.

Export volumes also showed a steady increase. Last year magnesia clinker swelled 30.3 times and light magnesia 46.7 times as against 1957.

Some time ago the workers, technicians and three-revolution team members of the factory applied new scientific and technological achievements in the production of magnesia clinker. This resulted in increasing by 0.7 ton the daily per-volume output of the kiln.

Another production system in which all the processes from the treatment of raw materials to the production of goods are totally automated will soon be commissioned.

Under this system magnesite will be made into briquette through flotation and then calcined within the rotary kiln. This production method will enable this factory to mass-produce magnesia clinker of good quality whose content of magnesium oxide is more than 95 percent and whose weight per cubic centimetre is over 3.3 grams.

In 1984, the last year of the Second Seven-Year Plan, the output of magnesia clinker at the factory will be twice larger than the present.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

RAILWAY ELECTRIFICATION--The projects for railway electrification--between Taegon and Chiktong, Haksan and Maebong, and Sinchang and Chonsong in South Pyongan Province--were recently finished. The completion of these projects has a share in the proud records achieved in the efforts to realize the Party's policy of railway electrification. This makes it possible to transport coal and limestone produced in the area of Sunchon directly by electric traction to the consuming places without changing the wagons in the intermediate stations. The projects were completed in a very short time thanks to the high working morale shown by the railway constructors and the additional workforce mobilized from Sunchon County and the introduction of advanced methods of work. [Text] [Pyongyang THE PYONGYANG TIMES in English 28 Jul 79 p 3]

MOTKA-IMYONGSU LINE--The electrification of railway between Motka and Imyongsu, Yanggang Province, was completed. The electrification of this section would offer better conveniences to the passengers visiting the revolutionary battle sites there from different parts of the country and increase freight turnover. The project involved vast volumes of work--building of electric poles, laying of electric wire and construction of transformer substations. But the excellent performance shown by those who participated in the project made it possible to finish it in a brief period, so opening it to traffic much earlier than scheduled. This was in response to the decision of the 18th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Party. The newly electrified line was opened to traffic on July 31 with ceremony at Motka Station. [Text] [Pyongyang THE PYONGYANG TIMES in English 11 Aug 79 p 2]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

CONSTRUCTION, BUILDING MATERIALS COLLEGE DESCRIBED

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1514 GMT 4 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--Thousands of students are being trained into able technical personnel at the Construction and Building Materials College, and nearly the same number of workers in active service are studying while working at its correspondence and evening courses.

After liberation functionaries in this field had been trained at the Kim Il-song University and the Kim Chaek Polytechnic Institute. The college was founded on October 1, 1953, when urgent tasks were raised to rehabilitate at an early date the national economy severely destroyed in the war and build new modern towns and villages.

There are 38 courses in the architectural, construction engineering and building materials and other faculties of the college. It also has a scientific institute, a designing institute, a doctoral institute and five postgraduate courses of different domains.

The college has over 40 able scholars with academic degrees including doctors and hundreds of teachers numbering one for every ten students.

The building lot of the college situated in Central District of Pyongyang extends tens of thousands of square metres. The combined lecture hall, the general lecture room, the special technical lecture room, the combined building material laboratory, [word indistinct] laboratories, designing rooms and the combined practice workshop are equipped with latest sciences.

The college plays a big role in solving urgent scientific and technical problems arising in the capital construction of the country.

It has carried out scientific researches into more than 100 important subjects such as the theory of standardization of designs, the theory of the rational designing and computing of high-rise buildings and industrial buildings. It also has directly undertook the designing of many monumental edifices constructed in our country and helped their

projects. It designed the Pyongyang Indoor Stadium which is highly appraised by foreign visitors for its excellent architectural art and rendered scientific and technical assistance in its construction.

Over the last 20 odd years, the college has turned out tens of thousands of graduates, most of whom are now working as directors, chief engineers and management workers of construction enterprises or holding important posts in the construction domain. Among them are 17 doctors and professors and over 10 labour heroes.

Students of Asian, African and European countries have studied and are studying at the college.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

BRIEFS

SCIENCE COOPERATION WITH USSR—Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)—A 1980-1981 working plan on scientific cooperation between the academies of sciences of our country and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow on October 4, according to a report. It was signed by Sin Mun-kyu, head of the delegation of the Academy of Sciences of our country, and by Gheorgiy Skryavin, head of the delegation of the USSR Academy of Sciences, authorized by their respective academies of sciences. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 9 Oct 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

REPORTER DESCRIBES CONSTRUCTION, HARBOR FACILITIES IN HAEJU

Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 10 Aug 79 p 4

[Article by Reporter Pak Chum-kun: "Haeju, the Beautiful Coastal City; Under Towering Chuche, Our Fatherland Prospers and Thrives"]

[Text] On our visit to Haeju, we first ascended Namsan where a panoramic view of the entire city could be had. The panorama of the beautiful city, situated at the foot of Suyang Mountain, unrolled before us like a picture; the first thing that came into our view was the dignified statue of our great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, that stood in the public square in the center of the city. In the public square, there were people coming in ceaseless waves to look reverently at and pay tribute to the statue of our great leader who had made a people's paradise flower on this land.

The streets stretched out from the square, the tall apartment buildings, five and six stories high, lining the streets; the colleges, hospitals, theaters, and other public buildings occupying space all the way to the seashore--all this indeed a picture of elegance and a source of pride.

The Haeju harbor, standing magnificently with the vast expanse of the sea in its embrace, the cement factory, the smelter, the coupling farm machine factory, and the tractor parts plant that all demonstrated our chuche industrial might--all this came into our view at once. If it were not for that Suyang Mountain which stood towering at the northern part of the city, nobody would believe that this was the Haeju City which in the past did not have even one sturdy brick house, and which was destroyed without mercy during the Korean War.

In January of the year following the liberation, our great leader, even in the midst of his busy schedule in looking after every aspect of the construction of a new fatherland, came personally to Haeju City, surveyed everywhere, and in order to restore the ruined economy at the earliest possible time, exhorted working class people, farmers, youths and intellectuals to the sublime struggle for democratic reconstruction.

From that time to this day, our fatherly leader, through tens of on-the-spot guidance tours, has at every stage shown the direction of Haeju City's development clearly, even to the point of indicating each concrete objective that needed to be reflected in the city construction and personally resolved many related problems.

As we listened to this great love story which will be eternal like Haeju itself, we descended Namsan and proceeded toward East Haeju. When we arrived at East Haeju's Taegok-tong, the gateway to Haeju City, a big mosaic mural erected on the street attracted our attention. It was a large creation executed to last 10,000 years depicting the noble face of our fatherly leader who lived among the people.

As we looked at this magnificent portrait that towered above us with the thick green of Suyang Mountain in the background, the immense glory and pride of our people who will hold our beloved and respected leader in high esteem generation after generation and march faithfully on the path he has shown us, warmly filled our heart. Having gone around and seen the splendor and beauty of the dynamic streets, we proceeded toward Haeju Harbor without a pause.

The calm, smooth sea that extends to the distance, the belt conveyors that stretch out crisscrossing into space, the neat appearance of harbor cranes which, with long swaying arms lift and easily carry crates the size of houses--this was the very first impression we received of Haeju Harbor.

Even a quick look made us feel the strong pulsation of the harbor, throbbing with creativity and innovation in support of the resolution of the 18th plenum of the Fifth Party Central Committee. It was indeed a tremendous image.

"Probably it would be difficult to find any of the old features. That is because we have torn down mountains and filled up seas."

So intimated a functionary with the technical division of the Haeju Harbor when he overheard us talking about having been here several years ago. Having heard what the man said, we found indeed that a huge hill that used to rise into the sky at the edge of the sea was nowhere to be seen, and a vast expanse of water had been reclaimed and was now land.

They say that rivers and mountains change in 10 years, but we never thought the transformation could be this great within 1 or 2 years.

"It is the result of our fatherly leader's wise guidance and ceaseless care that Haeju Harbor has become a modernistic harbor of today. Our great leader, who deeply understands the importance of the harbor's role in the development of marine transportation, showed us an ambitious plan for the expansion of Haeju Harbor and clearly pointed out to us the direction and method of guaranteeing the success of the expansion project."

The more we heard and the more we looked, the more deeply we were moved by the wisdom of our great leader's abilities.

We were told that Haeju Harbor's expansion work was not simply that of enlarging the wharf area or of reinforcing the equipment. It involved a mammoth struggle to remake nature by tearing down a mountain behind the harbor, transporting an enormous amount of earth, over 300,000 cubic meters, and filling the sea beyond the wharf with it. It was truly astonishing to learn that this gigantic construction effort was completed in only a few months.

As a result of this expansion, the pier's length nearly doubled, the wharf area increased 2.6 times, and the facilities and equipment for the loading and moving of crates were reinforced to an extent incomparable to their former condition, the worker said with immense pride, adding that in the history of harbor construction, this was an unprecedented record. Since it took only 5 months to complete this wharf expansion, work that produced bigger and more modern facilities than what had taken 10 years to construct during the former Japanese colonial days, it should be called a miracle rather than a record.

We had toured all around our country, which is daily prospering and thriving, thanks to the wise leadership of our great chief, and witnessed innumerable miraculous phenomena, but now facing this new miracle, we could not help but consciously feel our hearts become overwhelmed with a fierce loyalty to our leader.

We also went to see the Haeju cement factory. A true, heated struggle was in progress at the pulverizing plant where the massive electric motor and crusher were revolving rapidly. A new leap in production is being achieved in cement production.

Feeling the heated enthusiasm of the workers here, brimming with the spirit of creativity and innovation, we left the pulverizing plant and proceeded toward the office of the automatic control team of the metal firing plant. On the TV monitors installed in the frugally furnished office of the automatic control team, there clearly flashed the entire manufacturing process of the clinker production.

The rapid turning of the revolving furnaces, the fierce burning of the flames...

If it were not for the multi-colored blinking lights on the automatic control panel, we would have undoubtedly made the mistake of thinking that we were watching a documentary on a television screen. The more we watched the kiln technician manipulate the rotary kiln by pressing the control buttons in accordance with the signals of the automatic control panel promptly relaying the constantly changing conditions, the prouder we became.

In Haeju City, there were also firmly established industrial bases serving agriculture.

According to a functionary from the municipal administrative committee accompanying us, even up to the year 1958, the Haeju coupling farm machinery plant was

only a small factory at best producing sickles and hoes. Today, however, it had developed into a base for the production of reliable agricultural machinery such as rice transplanting machines, rice harvesters, and other modern agricultural machines.

As if to substantiate his remarks, at the Haeju coupling farm machinery plant that we visited modern rice harvesters and transplanting machines were being turned out in volume. According to a functionary in the factory, the plant began producing rice transplanting machines in 1970 and rice harvesters in 1975. The production of hoes and sickles switched to that of rice transplanters and harvesters. From the viewpoint of a factory's history, the period of a little more than 10 years is not very long. In this short period, however, hoes and sickles had changed to harvesters and transplanters, so what great amount of progress did our national industry achieve?

The Haeju tractor parts factory, too, whose entire production was mechanized and automated, from molding to processing and heat treatment, was producing nearly 100 parts, including gears, piston rings (?) and pistons. And at the refinery, high quality phosphorus fertilizer was being produced in great amounts.

At Haeju City, local industries had also developed to an unrecognizable degree.

Under the wise leadership and gracious guidance of our truly great leader, astonishing transformation is taking place everywhere and people's livelihood blossoming in every respect no matter where we turned in Haeju City.

9463

CSO: 4108

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

VARIOUS CHONGNYON GROUPS VISIT DPRK 21-26 SEPTEMBER

Credit Group

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0446 GMT 22 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 22 Sep (KCNA)--A delegation of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan headed by its vice-chairman Chong Yu-chin arrived in Pyongyang by plane on September 21.

A large crowd of working people in the city warmly welcomed the delegation at the airport.

It was met there by Ho Chong-suk, Kim Chu-yong, Pang Ki-yong, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned.

In the evening the Administration Council arranged a party at the Ongnyugwan Restaurant for the delegation.

Financial Group

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 25 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on September 24 met the delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Huang Ui-sun, vice-director of the financial department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and had a conversation in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic feelings.

Kim In-son and other personages concerned were on hand.

Chongnyon Educational Workers

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 25 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki yesterday met and had a conversation in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic

sentiments with the 57th delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by Yi Si-ku, director of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon).

Personage concerned Yi Chae-kwan was on hand.

Insurance Group

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0354 GMT 26 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on September 25 met the delegation of the Kungang Insurance Company Ltd. under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by its director Chong Tae-san and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments.

Personage concerned Paek Myong-non was on hand.

Group of Businessmen

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 26 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Kye Ung-tae on September 25 met the delegation of functionaries of the Associations of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments.

Personage concerned Kim Chu-yong was on hand.

Korean Medical Group

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 27 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 27 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 26 met the delegation of the Korean Medical Association in Japan headed by its chairman Hyon Chong-wan and had a conversation with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments.

Personage concerned Kim Chu-yong was on hand.

CSO: 4120

BRIEFS

183D GROUP OF RETURNEES--Chongjin, 24 Sep (KCNA)--A Chongjin mass meeting welcoming the 183rd batch of returnees to the socialist homeland from Japan was held on September 24. Placed on the platform was a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. Attending the meeting together with returnees were personages concerned, working people and school youth and children in Chongjin. Addressing the meeting, Kim U-hui said that he was very happy to meet with compatriots who returned to the embrace of the socialist homeland from Japan, an alien land, along the sea route of repatriation opened by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song. He referred to the worthwhile new life compatriots who had returned earlier to the homeland are leading with boundless happiness and hope. In his speech Son Chin-nwang, deputy head of the 183rd batch of returnees, expressed the boundless emotion and joy of compatriots embraced in the bosom of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea, the glorious fatherland. He pointed to the firm determination of the returnees to devote all their wisdom and energy to the prosperity of the glorious socialist fatherland guided by the respected and beloved leader Marshal Kim Il-song. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1010 GMT 25 Sep 79 SK]

CHONGNYON CHAIRMAN GREETES HUA--Tokyo, 1 Oct (KNS-KCNA)--Han Tok-su, chairman of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), on October 1 sent a message to Hua Guofeng, premier of the State Council of the Peoples Republic of China, greeting the 30th anniversary of the founding of the PRC. Chairman Han Tok-su extended warmest congratulations to the fraternal Chinese people and pointed out that they have achieved great successes in the struggle for building China into a modern socialist power under the wise leadership of the Communist Party of China headed by Comrade Hua Guofeng. He wished the Chinese people new success in carrying out the sacred cause of developing the country, returning Taiwan to the motherland and reunifying the whole country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 2 Oct 79 SK]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS LEAVE--Pyongyang, 28 Sep--The delegation of functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Hwang Hui-sun, vice-director of the financial department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon; the seventh delegation of Korean educational workers in Japan headed by Yi Si-ku, director of the educational department of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon; the delegation of the Kuangang Insurance Company Ltd. under Chongnyon headed by its director Chong Tae-sam and the delegation of functionaries of the Associations of Korean Traders and Industrialists in Japan left Pyongyang on September 26. They left Wonsan on September 27 by the ship "Mangyongbong." [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 28 Sep 79 SK]

CHONGNYON YOUTH GROUP--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 8 met the delegation of young functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Ha Su-kwang, chief of a section of the Central Standing Committee of the League of Korean Youth in Japan, and had a talk with it in an atmosphere overflowing with compatriotic sentiments. Personage concerned Kim In-son was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0805 GMT 9 Oct 79 SK]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' REPORTS FOREIGN ACTIVITIES ON DPRK FOUNDING

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1516 GMT 29 Sep 79 OW

[Text] Pyongyang, 29 Sep (KCNA)--Functions were held at the DPRK missions in socialist countries on the occasion of the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, according to reports.

A cocktail party was arranged at the embassy of our country in Havana.

Invited there were Guillermo Garcia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, vice-president of the Council of State and vice-president of the Council of Ministers, Joel Domenech, vice-president of the Council of Ministers, Raul Castro and other personages concerned, the deputy general secretary of the executive secretariat of the Organization of Solidarity of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and diplomatic representatives of different countries.

A cocktail party and a Korean film show were hosted by the DPRK Embassy in Sofia.

Invited on the occasion were Georgi Yordanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Bulgarian People's Republic, and the vice-chairman of the National Assembly, the chairman of the Bulgarian National Peace Committee, the first deputy minister of foreign affairs and other personages concerned.

A cocktail party was arranged at our embassy in Warsaw.

The vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, the secretary of the State Council, a vice-minister of foreign affairs and other personages concerned were invited there.

A film show and a cocktail party were hosted at the DPRK Embassy in Budapest.

Invited there were Sandor Harmati, chairman of the Hungarian Solidarity Committee, Aladar Foldvary, chairman of the trade unions, the deputy head of the VV International Department of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party and other personages concerned.

The attendants saw the revolutionary film of our country "An Chung-kun Shoots Hirobumi Ito."

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG RECEIVES NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 1 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Oct (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages greeting the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea from state leaders of various countries.

Messages came to him from Colonel Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great September 1 revolution of the Socialist Peoples Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Seretse Khama, president of the Republic of Botswana; Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Republic of Portugal; Yasser Arafat, chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Malietoa Tanumafili the Second, head of state of the Independent State of Western Samoa; Colonel Seyni Kountche, chairman of the Supreme Military Council and head of state of the Republic of Niger; and William Richard Tolbert, president of the Republic of Liberia.

The messages extended most wholehearted warm congratulations and good wishes to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on the 31st anniversary of the founding of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea.

The messages expressed the belief that relations of friendship and cooperation existing between the peoples of our country and these countries would grow stronger and develop in the future and wished the Korean people greater progress and success in the socialist construction of the country and in the struggle for its reunification under the wise guidance of the great leader.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PAPERS OBSERVE NATIONAL DAYS OF OTHER NATIONS

Nigerian National Day

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1511 GMT 1 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Oct (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN September 30 in an article warmly greeting the 19th anniversary of the independence of Nigeria says that the Korean people wish the friendly Nigerian people greater success in the struggle for the independent development and prosperity of the country.

The signed article titled "Fruitful Years for the Building of a New Life" notes that the friendly Nigerian people won the independence of the country on October 1, 1960, after many years of struggle. This was a historic event which opened a broad avenue for the Nigerian people to build a new prospering society, it says.

Pointing to the successes made by the Nigerian people since the independence in the endeavours to develop the national economy with their own efforts and resources, the article says that the Korean people hail them.

It goes on:

Nigeria is struggling against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The achievements made by the Nigerian people in the building of a new life are the fruit of much efforts bent by them to carve out their destiny by themselves.

Today the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Nigeria are steadily developing favourably on the road of anti-imperialism and independence.

The government and people of Nigeria express support and solidarity for our people in the just cause of the country's independent and peaceful reunification.

The Korean people will actively strive as ever to develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Nigerian people.

Botswana National Day

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505 GMT 1 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 1 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here on September 30 in articles dedicated to the 13th anniversary of the proclamation of the Republic of Botswana say that the Korean people will continue to strive to further develop the friendly relations with the Botswana people.

In a signed article headlined "National Holiday of the Botswana People" NODONG SINMUN notes that the proclamation of the Republic of Botswana on September 30, 1966, opened a broad way for her people to build a new life.

The Korean people extend congratulations to the friendly Botswana people on their national holiday, the article says. It refers to the successes made by them over the past 13 years in the struggle for building a new life under the slogan of "self-reliance" and [word indistinct].

In external relations the government of the Republic of Botswana pursues the policy of non-alignment and strives for the complete liberation of the African continent.

The Korean and Botswana peoples have forged the bonds of friendship on the road of independence. The two countries established diplomatic relations in 1974.

The Botswana Government actively supports our peoples just cause of the countrys independent and peaceful reunification.

In conclusion the article says that the Korean people heartily wish the Botswana people greater success in their future struggle for the prosperity of the country.

MINJU CHOSON in an article titled "13th Anniversary of Independence of Botswana" points out that since the independence the Botswana people have achieved many successes in consolidating the national independence against imperialism and colonialism and in developing the countrys economy and culture under the leadership of President Seretse Khama. The Korean people rejoice at and hail them, it notes.

Cyprus National Day

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1513 GMT 2 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--The Korean people heartily wish the Cyprian people greater successes in their future struggle for the countrys prosperity and development, declares MINJU CHOSON today in an article dedicated to the 19th anniversary of the independence of Cyprus (October 1).

The article headlined "Cyprus, an Advancing Island Country" notes: The independence of Cyprus was a fruition of the protracted struggle of her people for freedom and liberation and an event of weighty significance in the history of her people.

Recalling that the Cyprian people have since independence waged a struggle against the imperialists aggression and nation-splitting moves and for the consolidation of the independence of the country, the article introduces the achievements made by her people in the endeavours for the building of a new life.

The article continues:

Pursuing the non-aligned policy externally, the Cyprian Government is struggling against the aggressive manoeuvres of the imperialists and for territorial integrity.

The Cyprian Government and people support the stand of our party and the DPRK Government for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Our people believe that the friendship and cooperation between Korea and Cyprus will grow stronger in the common struggle against imperialism and for the building of a new life.

Guinean National Day

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 2 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today dedicates an article to the 21st anniversary of the independence of Guinea and the proclamation of her republic, which says:

The Korean people heartily rejoice over the successes made by the friendly Guinean people in creating a new life and extend firm support and solidarity for their just struggle to build a new society and win the complete liberation of Africa.

A signed article headlined "Victorious Advance of Guinean People" says that the independence of the country and proclamation of her republic was a historic event which carried great significance in the struggle of the Guinean people.

Reviewing the successes gained by the Guinean people since independence in the struggle for defending the sovereignty of the country and building a new life, the article continues:

Pursuing the non-aligned policy externally, the Guinean Peoples Revolutionary Government struggles against imperialism, colonialism and racism and for the complete liberation and unity of Africa and actively supports the struggle of the progressive people of the world for independence.

Korea and Guinea are linked together by close bonds of friendship for the commonness of their last position and the common target of their struggle against imperialism and for independence.

The article further says:

The Guinean people always actively support the just struggle of our people for smashing the "two Koreas" plot of the splittists and reunifying the country independently and peacefully. This is a great inspiration to the Korean people in their just cause.

Believing that the friendly and cooperative relations between the two peoples will be further expanded and developed in the future, the Korean people sincerely wish the Guinean people greater success in their struggle for the independent development of the country.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

INDIAN FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION WELCOMED ON VISIT

Delegation Meets Kim Il-song

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 24 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Sep (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 23 received the delegation of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by N. K. Nautiyal, editor of the Indian paper BLITZ and secretary general of the Bombay branch of the India-Korea Friendship Association.

Personages concerned Hyon Chun-kuk and Chang Se-kuk were on hand.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a conversation with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

The head of the delegation presented to the great leader a gift in the name of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.

Luncheon for Visitors

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 24 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 24 Sep (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 23 arranged a luncheon for the delegation of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.

Invited there were the members of the delegation headed by N. K. Nautiyal, editor of the Indian paper BLITZ and secretary general of the Bombay branch of the India-Korea Friendship Association.

Personages concerned Hyon Chun-kuk and Chang Se-kuk were on hand.

The luncheon proceeded in a cordial atmosphere.

Welcome Meeting

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1110 GMT 28 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--A meeting was held here on September 27 in welcome of the delegation of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association headed by N. K. Nautiyal, editor of the Indian paper BLITZ and secretary general of the Bombay branch of the India-Korea Friendship Association.

Kim Kwan-sop and other personages concerned and working people in the city were present at the meeting.

The meeting was addressed first by Chang Se-kuk.

He said: We rejoice as over our own over the achievements made by the Indian people in the endeavours for the independent development and prosperity of the country and express firm support and solidarity for their just struggle.

The peoples of our two countries are closely linked by the bonds of deep friendship, he noted.

He stated that the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association has played a big role in the development of friendly and cooperative relations between the peoples of Korea and India.

He continued:

As peoples of non-aligned countries, the peoples of Korea and India are advancing hand in hand against imperialism and for independence. We will make positive efforts to further develop the friendly and cooperative relations with the Indian people.

N. K. Nautiyal spoke next.

He, in the name of the All India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and the delegation, heartily extended warm congratulations and greetings to most respected His Excellency President Kim Il-song.

Saying that a great man and lodestar for the freedom and liberation of the exploited and oppressed peoples was born in Korea, N. K. Nautiyal stated: He is Comrade Kim Il-song.

Referring to the visit of the delegation to Mangyongdae where the great leader was born, he remarked: Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution,

is a holy land for the revolutionaries, a native place dear to their hearts and a beacon of hope for them.

He went on: The great leader defeated the Japanese imperialist army one million strong with his brilliant strategy and tactics, liberated the Korean people from the chains of colonial slavery and ~~has~~ today converted your country into a wonderful country in the world.

At factories, the Chongsan Cooperative Farm, the Kim Il-song University which is the glorious seat of learning, the Pyongyang metro, out-of-the-way mountainous villages, towns and all other places in your country we saw that Korea is, indeed, a country good to live in.

The great leader founded the chuche idea, a new idea and most brilliant and most revolutionary idea of our time, the speaker noted, and stressed: Today the world peaceloving people hold him in high esteem.

While touring Panmunjon, we clearly realized that the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are loudly talking about the fictitious "threat of southward invasion." It is none other than the U.S. imperialists who create the danger of aggression in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists and the Pak Chong-hui puppet clique are perpetrating various provocations in violation of the armistice agreement and are building even a reinforced concrete wall along the military demarcation line. We vehemently denounce the aggressors and their stooges for their dirty aggressive acts.

The speaker expressed the resolution to conduct more briskly the solidarity movement supporting the Korean people's struggle for national reunification and to organise various work for the development of friendly relations between the two peoples.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN BANK DELEGATIONS ARRIVE FOR BANK ANNIVERSARY

Arrival of Delegations

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0814 GMT 25 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)—Delegations or delegates of the National Bank of Hungary, the Bank for Foreign Trade of Czechoslovakia, the "Credit Lyonnais" Bank of France, the Bank for Foreign Trade of the USSR, the "Deutsche Außenhandelsbank AG" of the German Democratic Republic, the National Bank for Commerce of Madagascar, the "Jugobanka" of Yugoslavia, the Foreign Trade Bank of Poland, the Commercial Bank for Northern Europe of France, the "Bank für Gemeinwirtschaft [as received] AG" of West Germany, the "Deutsche Bank AG" of West Germany, the "Investitions und Handels Bank AG" of West Germany, the "Österreichische Kontrollbank AG" of Austria, the French "Banque de l'Union Européenne" and the Credit Bank of Austria [name as received] arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by air to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The guests were met at the airport by Pang Ki-yong, president of the Trade Bank of the DPRK, and other personages concerned.

More Delegations Arrive

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 26 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)—Delegations or delegates of the Romanian Bank for Foreign Trade, the Asahi Bank Ltd. of Japan, the National Bank of Pakistan, the Australia and New Zealand Banking Group Limited, the Anglo-Romanian Bank Limited, the Franco-Romanian Bank, the Havana International Bank Limited of Britain, the Commercial Credit of France, the Siam Commercial Bank Ltd. of Thailand, the Morgan Grenfell and Co. Limited of Britain, the Barclays Bank International Limited of Britain, the Brussels Lambert Bank of Belgium, the Bank Bumiputra Malaysia Berhad, the "Bayerische Hypothek- und Wechsel-Bank" of West Germany, the "Algemene Bank Nederland N.V." of the Netherlands, the

"Commercial and Industrial Credit" of France, the "Dresdner Bank AG" of West Germany and the Bank of Montreal of Canada arrived in Pyongyang on September 25 by plane to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

A Chinese bank delegation also arrived yesterday by train.

The guests were met at the airport or railway station by Pang Ki-yong, president of the Trade Bank of the DPRK, and other personages concerned.

Banquet for Representatives

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 28 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--A banquet marking the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Trade Bank was arranged on September 27 at the People's Palace of Culture.

Present at the banquet were Yi Chong-ok, premier; Yim Chun-chu, general secretary of the Central People's Committee; Yun Ki-pok, vice-chairman of the Economic Committee of the C.P.C.; Long Chin-tae, vice-premier; Kim Kyong-yon, minister of finance; Pang Ki-yong, president of the Trade Bank; and other personages concerned.

Members of the delegation of the Federation of Korean Credit Associations in Japan headed by Chong Yu-chin, its vice-chairman, were present there.

Invited to the banquet were bank delegations and delegates of various countries who came to our country to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Addressing the banquet, Pang Ki-yong said that from the first days of its founding the Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has developed business and friendly and cooperative relations with banks of various countries of the world, firmly maintaining independence in external activities.

The visit to our country by bank delegations and friends of different countries will be an important occasion in further developing business relations and deepening friendship and trust between us, he noted.

The attendants of the banquet toasted the good health and long life of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the health of the members of delegations and delegates of foreign banks.

Yi Chong-ok Receives Delegates

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 28 Sep 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 28 Sep (KCNA)--Premier Yi Chong-ok on September 27 met bank delegations and delegates of different countries who came to our country to attend celebrations of the 20th anniversary of the founding of the Trade Bank of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Kong Chin-tae, vice-premier, [word indistinct] Pang Ki-yong, president of the Trade Bank [several words indistinct].

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

JORDANIAN EDUCATION DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

Welcoming Meeting

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1046 GMT 5 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 Oct (KCNA)--A meeting of teachers and students in Pyongyang was held on October 4 at the Chollima House of Culture in welcome of the government educational delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Placed on the platform were a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of His Majesty Hussein, king of Jordan.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali, minister of education and minister of state for prime minister's affairs of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Present there were Kim Il-tae, chairman of the Education Commission, Kil Chae-kyong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, Wang Kyong-hak, vice-chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal Administrative Committee, and teachers and students in the city.

Wang Kyong-hak spoke first at the meeting.

He noted that under the correct leadership of respected His Majesty King Hussein the Jordanian people, freed from the imperialist colonial rule, are today struggling to consolidate the political independence of the country and build a rich and prosperous, new Jordan and have made big successes in their struggle.

The Jordanian Government is training for itself technical personnel needed for the country by directing efforts to school education and strengthening the education of the rising generations at schools, and vigorously carrying on work to raise the general knowledge level of the adults, he said.

Our people and educational workers sincerely rejoice at and warmly hail all the successes made by the Jordanian people and educational workers, he said, and stressed: In the future, too, our people will always stand firm on the side of the Arab people in the struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for retaking the occupied Arab lands and restoring the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people and make every effort possible to further the friendly and cooperative relations steadily developing favourably between Korea and Jordan.

'Abd as-Salam al-Majali spoke next.

He said: We heartily extend deep thanks to His Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, for having kindly received us though he was always busy with work for the Korean people and the development of the country. For us it is the greatest honour that should be proudly cherished forever that we were received by him.

Brief as our stay in Korea was, he noted, we saw for ourselves the features of the Korean people rallied closely around His Excellency Kim Il-song, the great leader, their successes in various fields and their passion displayed in labour and life.

He emphasised that this shows the respect of the Korean people for their leader and their determination to justify his solicitude.

We are struck with admiration at the successes achieved by the Korean people in all fields, political, economic and cultural.

We have always supported and will continue to support in the future the struggle of the Korean people for the peaceful reunification of the divided country, he declared.

Delegation Departs

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 6 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--The government educational delegation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan headed by 'Abd as-Salam al-Majali, minister of education and minister of state for prime minister's affairs, left here on October 5 by plane.

The delegation was seen off at the airport by Kim Il-tae, chairman of the Education Commission, Kil Chae-kyong, vice-minister of foreign affairs, and other personages concerned.

While staying in our country, the delegation visited the Kim Il-song University, the Pyongyang Medical University Hospital and other places and appreciated the revolutionary opera "The Flower Girl" and an acrobatic show.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

'KCNA' REPORTS GUYANA HEALTH MINISTER VISIT

Arrives in Pyongyang

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 6 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)—Hamilton Green, member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and minister of health, housing and labour of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and his wife arrived in Pyongyang on October 5 by plane.

The guests were met at the airport by Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health, and personages concerned.

Banquet for Visitors

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 6 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)—The Ministry of Public Health arranged a banquet yesterday evening at the People's Palace of Culture in honour of Hamilton Green, member of the Central Executive Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and minister of health, housing and labour of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana, and his wife.

Addressing the banquet, Pak Myong-pin, minister of public health, said: Today the Guyanese people have achieved big successes in the struggle for consolidating the political independence of the country and building an independent national economy and national culture under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence and the banner of self-reliance. We are rejoiced as over our own over their successes.

He noted that the visit of the guests to our country would be an important occasion in developing and strengthening the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples and public health workers of Korea and Guyana.

In his speech Hamilton Green said:

I convey to your great leader President Kim Il-song and the government and people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea the good wishes of Prime Minister Burnham for continued success in the noble task of building a strong, modern and prosperous Korea.

Noting that they have followed the unique achievements of the Korean people in the construction of socialism, he said: These achievements have attracted the attention of the peoples of the developing world.

Indeed the whole programme of construction derives from the great idea of chuche, an idea of which your great leader is the architect.

We are committed to the support for the struggle of the people of Korea for promoting national unity and for the peaceful reunification of Korea in full independence without external interference.

The attendants of the banquet raised glasses to the militant friendship and solidarity between the peoples and public health workers of Korea and Guyana, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our party and our people, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

VISITING ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL GROUP WELCOMED

Pyongyang Meeting

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0408 GMT 8 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--A Pyongyang meeting of agricultural working people was held on October 7 to welcome a delegation of the National Union of the Agricultural Production Cooperatives of Romania.

Placed on the platform of the meeting were a portrait of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and a portrait of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people.

Invited to the meeting were the members of the delegation headed by Bela Cserezsnyes, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the National Union of the Agricultural Production Cooperatives of Romania, and Romanian ambassador to our country Paul Marinescu.

Yi Chong-won and other personages concerned and agricultural working people in the city attended the meeting.

Mun Ung-kyu spoke first at the meeting.

He said that the Romanian people under the guidance of the Romanian Communist Party headed by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, their outstanding leader, had made shining successes in the struggle for further consolidating the independence and sovereignty of the country and building a multilaterally developed socialist society.

The mutual visits and meetings between Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the outstanding leader of the Romanian people, were epochal occasions in developing the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the two parties, two countries and two peoples to a new, higher plane, he stressed.

Bela Cserezsnyes spoke next.

He said that all the successes made by the fraternal Korean agricultural working people in agriculture were fruits of the wise guidance of the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song and the correct policy of the Workers Party of Korea.

The friendship and cooperation between the two countries are favourably developing in all fields, political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural, he stressed.

He declared that the Romanian party and government have always resolutely supported the constructive initiatives and proposals of the Workers Party of Korea and the government of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Group Meets Kong Chin-tae

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0808 GMT 9 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)—Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on October 8 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of the agricultural production cooperatives of Romania headed by Bela Cseresznyes, vice-chairman of its Central Committee.

Present on the occasion were personage concerned Yi Chong-won and Romanian ambassador to our country Paul Marinescu.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

CHILDREN'S ART TROUPE PERFORMS IN NORTHERN EUROPE

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1552 GMT 3 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--The Pyongyang school children's art troupe recently gave performances at the capitals and local towns of Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden for little more than one month.

Every number of its program deeply impressed the audience with its high ideological and artistic value.

Each number evoked enthusiastic encores and at the end of each performance personages of different circles stepped on to the stage and congratulated the young artists on their successful show, putting bouquets in their arms.

Hugging our children on the stage, the director of culture of Turku City in Finland said:

I had never seen such flawless, fascinating and beautiful performance of children.

Respected and beloved President Kim Il-song, the founder of the great chuche idea, great master of education and outstanding guide of beautiful and noble art, is a great leader whom the Finnish people, youth and students follow and hold in high esteem.

Let us all shout "Long live President Kim Il-song!" wholeheartedly wishing him good health and a long life.

Member of the Parliament and the chairman of the Turku branch of the Finland-Korea Association said:

Seeing the performance of the Korean children, the 'kings' who have been educated with the revolutionary idea of the great leader under the most superior educational system in the world and have created the finest art, I could foresee more clearly the end of corrupt and decadent capitalist art.

Indeed, the respected and beloved leader President Kim Il-song who has reared the Korean children, the heroes of the future, so well is not only a great thinker but also a great master of education and great leader.

The minister for environmental protection and culture of Denmark said:

The gorgeous costume, beautiful rhythm, and sweet voice of the children--all this led us to a fascinating world.

Seeing the performance, I keenly felt the happy life of the Korean school children.

The chairman of the Danish Democratic Women's Union said:

Through the performance, I could see the talented artistic skill and cheerful and gay looks, strong organization and united strength of the Korean children in their spotlessly clean and pure spiritual world.

This is the traits of the children of Korea, the socialist country led by respected President Kim Il-song.

The chairman of the commune of Linkoping City, Sweden, said:

It is so enchanting that no other troupe can match it.

Today, we feel as if we have been led to a new artistic world. Korea has explored a new artistic world.

The chief of a song and dance troupe of Sweden said:

We cannot but marvel at the fact that each number of the performance given by the Korean children is a complete success and a fascinating work.

The director of culture of the Hamar City Hall, Norway, said:

We were moved to the depth of emotion by the children's organization and discipline, noble moral traits and lively character, healthy and sturdy looks.

How could you train the children like that?

The Korean educational theses propounds the idea of combining school education with social education. This is a new idea of perfecting humanity.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

PYONGYANG MEETING WELCOMES CSSR TRADE UNION DELEGATION

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0424 GMT 6 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)—Pyongyang working people held a meeting on October 5 in welcome of the delegation of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement headed by Karel Hoffman, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and chairman of the Central Council of the Czechoslovak Revolutionary Trade Union Movement.

Present at the meeting together with working people in the city were Comrade Yim Chun-chu, member of the political committee of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea, Kim Pong-chu, alternate member of the Central Committee of the WPK and chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions, Mun Pyong-nok, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the GFTU, and other personages concerned.

The meeting was addressed by Kim Pong-chu.

He noted that the Czechoslovak people under the leadership of the Communist Party have achieved many successes in the struggle for firmly defending the gains of the revolution from the encroachment of the class enemies and building socialism. The Korean people and workers are rejoiced over them as over their own successes, he said.

The Korean working class will as ever firmly join hands with the fraternal Czechoslovak working class and struggle hand in hand against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and make every effort to consolidate and develop the militant friendship and solidarity between the working classes of the two countries.

Karel Hoffman spoke next.

Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received our delegation and highly appraised the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, he said. This, he noted, is the greatest joy for us.

He declared: We strongly denounce the presence of the U.S. imperialist troops in South Korea, the biggest obstacle to the reunification of Korea, and hope that the Korean people will realise the reunification of the country, their urgent desire, at an early date.

In the evening the delegation appreciated the revolutionary opera "Tell the Story, Forest!"

During its stay in Korea the delegation visited the Kumsong tractor plant, the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition and the Pyongyang Students and Childrens Palace.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

PRC TABLE TENNIS DELEGATION DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 27 Sep--The table tennis delegation of the Chinese Ministry of Public Security headed by Cao Zuoshun left Pyongyang yesterday by train. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0345 GMT 27 Sep 79 SK]

ARRIVAL, DEPARTURE OF DELEGATIONS--Pyongyang, 28 Sep--The Pyongyang school children's art troupe returned home yesterday by special plane after visiting Finland, Denmark, Norway and Sweden. A delegation of the Rome Opera Theatre, Italy, headed by Luca di Schiena, its superintendent, Adib Toubakji, director of the "Dar Dimashq" Publishing House of Syria, and his party arrived in Pyongyang yesterday by plane. The women's basketball team of the Soviet Army left Pyongyang yesterday by plane after visiting our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 28 Sep 79 SK]

MEETING WITH INDONESIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on October 1 met and had a friendly conversation with R. Djundjuna Kusumahardja [name as received], ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia, who paid him a courtesy call. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 2 Oct 79 SK]

OUTGOING ALGERIAN EMBASSY CHARGE--Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-President Pak Song-chol on October 1 met and had a friendly conversation with Chadly Mohamed, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic, who paid a farewell call prior to his return home at the recall of his home government. Personage concerned Kil Chae-kyong was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1030 GMT 2 Oct 79 SK]

GUYANA VISITORS--Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and his wife on October 2 met and had a friendly conversation with Roxane Van West Charles, daughter of Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana who is leader of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana, and her husband who paid a courtesy call on them. Personage concerned Kim Chung-il was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0342 GMT 3 Oct 79 SK] Pyongyang, 3 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam and his wife

arranged a party yesterday at the Peoples Palace of Culture in honour of Roxane Van West Charles, daughter of Prime Minister Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana who is leader of the Peoples National Congress of Guyana, and her husband on a visit to our country. Kim Chung-il and other personages concerned were present there. Toasts were made at the party. The attendants raised glasses to the friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Guyanese peoples, to the good health and long life of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of our people, and to the good health and long life of Comrade Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, prime minister of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 3 Oct 79 SK]

PRC FILM DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--Artists and working people in Hamhung and Wonsan had get-togethers with the visiting Chinese film delegation headed by Vice-Minister of Culture Wang Lanxi respectively on October 3 and 5 on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the People's Republic of China. Present at the get-togethers were Ho Daek-san and leading functionaries of local power organs. Speeches were made there. At the end of the get-togethers, the attendants saw Chinese feature films. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 6 Oct 79 SK]

GREETINGS FROM ASSEMBLY LEADER--Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly, sent a message of greetings to Horst Sindermann, president of the People's Chamber of the German Democratic Republic, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. He sincerely wished the president, the GDR People's Chamber and all its deputies greater successes in their work for building a developed socialist society. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1100 GMT 7 Oct 79 SK]

GDR FILM WEEK CEREMONY--Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--An opening ceremony of a film week of the German Democratic Republic was held on October 7 at the Nakwon Cinema House on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the GDR. Chang Chol, Kim Chung-il, O Mun-han and other personages concerned and working people in the city were present there. Invited there were Ambassador Dietrich Jarck and officials of the GDR Embassy in Pyongyang, the members of the GDR movie delegation and cultural officials of foreign embassies in Pyongyang. Speeches were made on the occasion. The attendants saw a GDR feature film. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0344 GMT 8 Oct 79 SK]

SPANISH SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea on October 8 sent a message of greetings to Comrade Felipe Gonzalez upon his election as general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party. The message reads: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly congratulates you upon your election as general secretary of the Spanish Socialist Workers

Party at its extraordinary congress. Believing that the friendship and cooperation between our two parties will grow stronger and develop in the future, we take this opportunity of heartily wishing you and your party new successes in the activities for the democratic and independent development of the country and social progress. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 9 Oct 79 SK]

ACADEMY GROUP RETURNS--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--The delegation of the Academy of Sciences of our country returned home on October 8 by plane from a visit to the Soviet Union. A delegation of the Romania-Korea Friendship Association arrived here by plane yesterday. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 9 Oct 79 SK]

ROMANIAN YOUTH GROUP--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on October 8 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of functionaries of the Romanian Pioneers Organization headed by Vasile Vacaru, vice-president of its National Council. Present on the occasion were Chong Myong-hui, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea, and Paul Marinescu, Romanian ambassador to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0807 GMT 9 Oct 79 SK]

JAPANESE FRIENDSHIP GROUP--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on October 8 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the Sakaiminato City Assemblymens League for Promotion of Japan-Korea Friendship in Tottori Prefecture, Japan, headed by its chairman Fumio Shimonishi. Present on the occasion was personage concerned Kim U-chong. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0803 GMT 9 Oct 79 SK]

HO TAM GREETES MEXICAN COUNTERPART--Pyongyang, 17 Sep (KCNA)--Foreign Minister Ho Tam sent a message of greetings to Jorge Castaneda, secretary for foreign affairs of the United States of Mexico, on the Independence Day of Mexico. He expressed the belief that the friendly relations between the two countries would favorably develop in the future in conformity with the desire of the two peoples. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0352 GMT 17 Sep 79 SK]

PANAMANIAN WOMEN'S LEADER--Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 20 received Berta Torrijos de Arosemena, chairman of the Panamanian Institute for the Formation and Use of the Human Resources and chairman of the Federation of Women of Panama, and her companion on visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of common education. The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song had a talk with the guests in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 21 Sep 79 SK] Pyongyang, 21 Sep (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on September 20 arranged a luncheon for Berta Torrijos de Arosemena, chairman of the Panamanian Institute for the Formation and Use of the Human Resources and chairman of the Federation of Women of Panama, and her companion on visit to our country. Present on the occasion were Han Ik-su, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and Hong Il-chon, vice-minister of common education. The luncheon proceeded in a warm atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0334 GMT 21 Sep 79 SK]

JAPANESE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on September 24 met and had a friendly talk with the Fukushima solidarity delegation of Japan headed by Jajime Wada, chairman of the Fukushima Prefectural People's Council of the Japan-Korea Friendship. Personage concerned Kim U-chong was on hand. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 25 Sep 79 SK]

IRAQI NEWS AGENCY GROUP--Pyongyang, 25 Sep (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki on September 24 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY headed by Khalid Mahdi Najm, director of (?Altamim) of the IRAQI NEWS AGENCY. Present on the occasion were personage concerned Hong Hyon-[name indistinct] and Ahmad Abdul Kadir al-Shawi, Iraqi ambassador to our country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0806 GMT 25 Sep 79 SK]

AMBASSADOR MEETS GDR'S HONECKER--Pyongyang, 26 Sep (KCNA)--Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the German Democratic Republic, on September 18 met in Berlin Kim Kuk-hun, ambassador of our country to the GDR, who paid a farewell call on him, according to a report. The ambassador conveyed warm greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to Comrade Erich Honecker. Comrade Erich Honecker expressed deep thanks for this and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted, cordial regards and best wishes to the great leader. Referring to the friendly relations between the two parties and the two countries, he expressed the belief that Korea would surely be reunified. The German Democratic Republic fully supports the reunification of Korea, he stated. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 1002 GMT 26 Sep 79 SK]

HUNGARIAN PARTY ORGAN DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 2 Oct (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Hwan on October 1 met and had a friendly conversation with the delegation of NEPSZABADSAG, the organ of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party, headed by Kovacs Denes. Present on the occasion were personage concerned Choe Chil-nam and Pataki Sandor, charge d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the Hungarian People's Republic in Pyongyang. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0338 GMT 2 Oct 79 SK]

O CHIN-U GREETES DZHUROV--Pyongyang, 23 Sep (KCNA)--General O Chin-u, minister of people's armed forces, sent a message to General Dobri Dzhurov, minister of people's defence, greeting the 35th anniversary of the founding of the Bulgarian People's Army. In the message he said that the Bulgarian People's Army has defended with honor the socialist homeland, smashing at every step all the manoeuvres of the class enemies over the past 35 years. He heartily wished the officers and men of the Bulgarian People's Army greater success in their work for building a developed socialist society and defending the security of the country. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0836 GMT 23 Sep 79 SK]

N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

'KCNA' REVIEWS INCREASE IN FOREIGN BANK DEALINGS

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1014 GMT 6 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--The Trade Bank of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea has dealings with more than 1,000 banks on the five continents. The volume of its foreign settlement has augmented 36 times as against that in its early days.

The Trade Bank was founded on November 3, 1959. The 20th anniversary of its founding was celebrated recently.

During the last two decades it has energetically endeavoured to secure foreign exchange and use it rationally in compliance with the policy of the Workers Party of Korea and the state.

In keeping with the fast expansion of the nations foreign trade, it became more active in its business overseas and proceeded into broad international money market, steadily expanding and developing transactions of various forms such as credit transactions, exchange business and gold sale with banks of many countries.

A powerful financial control organ of the state controlling the nations foreign currency and organising and executing international settlement, it has contributed to the acceleration of the socialist construction of the country.

Pang Ki-yong, president of the Trade Bank, declared that the business of our Trade Bank is always firmly guaranteed as it relies upon a mighty independent national economy which is developing constantly at a high rate under the law of the development of the socialist economy characteristic of continued innovation.

In our country industrial output grew 11.6 times in the whole period of socialist industrialisation and 2.5 times during the Six-Year Plan period.

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N. KOREA/FOREIGN TRADE

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC DELEGATION MEETS RATSIRAKA--Antananarivo, 29 Sep (KCNA)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka on September 20 met the economic delegation of our country headed by Om Tok-hwan. Present there were all the members of the delegation, the DPRK ambassador to Madagascar and the minister of rural development and agrarian reform of Madagascar. The head of the delegation conveyed warm greetings from the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for the warm greetings and asked the head of the delegation to convey his warmest friendly regards to the great leader. The president spoke about the daily developing relations of friendship and cooperation between Madagascar and Korea and expressed support to the Korean peoples struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country. The conversation proceeded in an amicable and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404 GMT 1 Oct 79 SK]

JAPANESE MISSION PLANS VISIT--Tokyo, 6 Oct (HAPTONG)--An eight-man Japanese mission will go to Pyongyang on October 11 to finalize negotiations on the repayment of North Korea's outstanding trade debts to Japan, it was reported here today. The NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN said the mission representing Japanese creditors was expected to sign an agreement detailing repayment for a period of ten years of North Korea's debts to Japan amounting to 85 billion yen. Japanese traders and North Korea initialed the repayment accord last August when a North Korean delegation led by Pang Ki-yong, president of the North Korean Trade Bank, came here to ask for further rescheduling of Pyongyang's debts. [Text] [Seoul HAPTONG in English 0240 GMT 6 Oct 79 SK]

TRADE DELEGATION RETURNS--Pyongyang, 7 Oct (KCNA)--The government trade delegation of our country headed by Pang Tae-yul returned home by air on October 6 after visiting the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, the Romanian Socialist Republic and the German Democratic Republic. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0933 GMT 7 Oct 79 SK]

COMMODITY EXCHANGE PROTOCOL WITH GDR--Pyongyang, 9 Oct (KCNA)--A protocol on commodity exchange and payments for 1980 was signed recently in Berlin between the governments of the Democratic Peoples Republic of Korea and

the German Democratic Republic, according to a report. It was signed by Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Pang Tae-yul, head of the government trade delegation of our country, and Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade Eugen Kattner, head of the government trade delegation of the GDR. Present at the signing ceremony were the charge d'affaires ad interim of the DPRK Embassy in Berlin and the members of the delegation of our country and Horst Soelle, minister of foreign trade of the GDR, and other personages concerned. [Text] [Pyongyang KCNA in English 0358 GMT 9 Oct 79 SK]

TRADE WITH MALAYSIA--The North Korean minister of foreign trade, Mr Choe Chong-kun, says there are vast potentials for Malaysia and his country to exchange goods on a complementary basis through direct trade. Malaysia can supply North Korea with its natural rubber, palm oil and tin in exchange for steel, cement, rice, light industrial goods and fertilizers. He was speaking to newsmen after attending a briefing at the Malaysian International Shipping Corporation in Kuala Lumpur today. The minister said there had been an increase in direct trade between the two countries since a trade agreement was signed in June this year. About 10,000 tons of steel have been supplied to Malaysia and more would be supplied if needed. Mr Choe also said members of the Korean delegation were negotiating with six companies to sign a contract for the supply of RSS [Rubber Standard Singapore] rubber to his country. The delivery was expected at the end of this year and early next year. The North Korean minister is leading a nine-member trade delegation to Malaysia. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0830 GMT 26 Sep 79 BK]

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

PAPERS HAIL ACTIVATION OF CZECHOSLOVAK ARMY

Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 6 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 Oct (KCNA)--Papers here today warmly congratulate the Czechoslovak people and the officers and men of her People's Army on the 35th anniversary of the founding of the People's Army.

A signed article in NODONG SINMUN says that the founding of the revolutionary armed forces in Czechoslovakia on October 6, 1944 was an event of weighty significance in the history of her people's struggle.

The feats of the Czechoslovak People's Army are connected with the successes registered by the Czechoslovak people in converting their country into a developed socialist state, remarks the article.

Noting that the potential of the Czechoslovak People's Army has steadily grown over the last 35 years and the Sixth Five-Year Plan is being carried out in Czechoslovakia, the article writes:

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes of the Czechoslovak people and People's Army.

The traditional friendship and cooperation sealed between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples are favorably developing day by day.

Our people will as always make every effort possible to further develop the friendship and cooperation with the Czechoslovak people in many domains.

MINJU CHOSON in an article says that the Korean people believe that the fraternal friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples and armies will grow stronger and develop and wish the Czechoslovak people greater successes in the struggle for the country's development and prosperity.

CSO: 4120

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' GREET'S PANAMA'S REGAINING CONTROL

Pyongyang KCNA in English 0346 GMT 8 Oct 79 SK

[Text] Pyongyang, 8 Oct (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN Sunday carried a signed article headlined "Historic Event in Panama" in connection with the effectuation of a new Panama Canal treaty on October 1.

Noting that the treaty does not allow the U.S. imperialists to permanently occupy the Panama Canal and its zone, the article says:

The abolition of the unequal and subjugating "Panama-U.S. Canal Treaty" imposed upon Panama when the U.S. imperialists could have things their way and the effectuation of the new Panama Canal treaty reflecting the sovereignty and interests of Panama are a new success achieved by the Panamanian people in the struggle for defending national independence and sovereignty.

This is a great encouragement to the Latin American people in their struggle under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

The Panama Canal and its zone are part of the inviolable territory of the Panamanian people and it is a question entirely pertaining to their rights to control and manage them.

Recalling that the U.S. imperialists built the canal with the forcible mobilization of the Panamanian people and have raked in colossal profits, and used the Canal Zone as a military and intelligence base and a centre of sabotage and subversive activities for aggression and war, exploitation and plunder, the article notes: The Panamanian people have waged a vehement struggle to expel the U.S. imperialist aggressors and defend the national sovereignty and territorial integrity.

It continues:

This struggle has enjoyed the unanimous support of the Latin American people and the world people. Under such circumstances, the U.S. imperialists were compelled to appear at the conference table for the

signing of a new Panama treaty and finally signed it. But, this does not mean that the Panama Canal has been completely returned to Panama. After signing the treaty, the bosses of the U.S. imperialists have been claiming that the U.S. still retains the right to the use of armed forces in the Canal Zone and to the preferential passage of U.S. warships in "time of emergency" even after the "effectuation of the new treaty." This reveals the sinister intention of the U.S. imperialists to continue with their interference in the internal affairs of and aggressive manoeuvres against Panama and Latin American countries.

The article stresses:

The Panamanian people are denouncing the crafty and deceptive manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and resolutely opposing them.

The struggle of the Panamanian people continues.

They have gained a precious lesson that if they fight undauntedly and resolutely against the U.S. imperialists, they will surely win.

The struggle of the Panamanian people to achieve an overall and complete sovereignty over the canal and its zone and territorial integrity will certainly end in victory.

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